The Centre Reporter.

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THE BIG PICNIC

CROWDS COMING IN AND THE PATRONS ON TOP.

Threatening Weather Monday and Tuesdry Prevent an Attendance.—The "White City" a Howling Success.—Big Crowds Anticipated.

The grangers of Central Penn'a have their annual 8 days' outing, at Grange park, at this place, this week, for recreation, education, social good time and rest from the hard work of the farm. Husbands, wives, daughters, sons, sweet hearts, all, look upon this as their inland "Atlantic City" where they enjoy themselves as to them seems best, free from the gew-gaws and expense of a fashionable sea-side resort with its painted ladies, long and swallow tailed dudes and fops as gallants.

Plain common sense, genuine civility, hospitality and the best of things to eat, are on top at this farmers' encampment.

The committee had their 30 acre park in clean and most inviting condition and some 250 tents up by last Saturday morning. Two great American flags fluttered over the entrances to the main avenue; from the mercantile buildings the Stars and Stripes were also sporting in the breeze. Telegraph, telephone, railroad and post office facilities were right on the park. Pure mountain water, from Centre Hall's admirable plant, was tapped on all parts of the ground as convenience required.

The days and evenings were enlivened by the Rote, Clinton county brass band. Vocal music by tenters and by choristers in the Auditorium added to the charms of the encampment.

Quite a number of tenters with their equipments arrived on Saturday. In the afternoon a heavy thunder shower set in which soaked the ground and the resulting dampness kept away hundreds who would have visited the grounds Sunday forenoon. The preaching in the Auditorium was well attended. Sunday afternoon there were many visitors on the ground who came by private conveyances. Monday, the weather being unsettled, it was quiet on the ground; many tenters arrived and exhibitors were getting their machinery and wares in place. In the evening there were two fisticuffs between some young bloods and quiet was restored by the police appearing wearing ugly looks. We were told the trouble between the youngsters was about a girl, yet the girl that was worth fighting about had not yet been in the park.

All the local candidates had taken tents—we don't mean to say they had stolen them.

At the Centre Democrat's head quarters there was a fine lithograph of William J. Bryan, life size, also in a frame very finely executed photographs of the local Democratic nominees from congress to surveyor. These pictures drew large crowds.

The boarding tent was run by Jas. A. Keller, and was well conducted; you got a 40c. meal for 25cts.

The opening ceremonies were the address of Chairman Rhone in presenting the grounds to the county grange, followed by an appropriate response from George M. Dale, master of the county grange. Addresses were next delivered by Col. Jas. F. Weaver, lecturer of the county grange, and by Isaac Frain, late deputy of the grange. These ceremonies were held in the auditorium and were witnessed by a large audience.

In the afternoon Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian, delivered an address on the diseases and care of farm stock. He dwelt at length on hydrophobia, thrax and tuberculosis, diseases that have recently infected cattle in this valley. He was followed by Rev. Zeigler, Co. chairman of the Prohibition party upon Temperance.

In the evening Dr. Rothrock of the State Forestry commission delivered an address. He was followed by Mr. Moore.

On Wednesday morning Hon. Harrison, Road Engineer of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture discussed the Road question; followed by Hon. John A. Hamilton, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, and Director of Institutes.

At 2.00 p. m. Hon. C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Sound Money League, spoke on the Gold Standard as it affects the farmer, followed by Mr. Carthy, of New York.

At 7.30 p. m., Addresses by Mrs. Helen Johnson, Ceres of Penna. State Grange, and Hon. W. F. Hill, Lecturer of State Grange.

Chairmen Billy Gray and Newt. Spangler, of the Republican and Democratic parties respectively, have opened headquarters on the ground directly opposite each other, a short distance below headquarters. They are abundantly supplied with campaign literature that the voter who calls may be convinced on the money question.

The auditorium building has been fitted up in a comfortable and convenient manner. The stage has now a back scene and drop curtain, and is well lighted with strong lamps. Blinds have been placed on all the windows, and the interior has been decorated in a most pleasing manner by the flags of the republics of the three Americas. The flags are large, each bearing a card of the republic they represent, and the effect is pleasing. The fitting up of the stage was a much needed improvement.

LIST OF TENT HOLDERS.

J. J. Arney, Dr. Alexander, Isaac Beck, Isaiah Beck, G. M. Boal, W. A. Boal, Mrs. C. B. Boob, B. F. Brown, H. M. Cain, D. M. Campbell, G. B. Campbell, John Conley, W. M. Cronister, Christian Endeavor, Geo. Dale, John Dauberman, Samuel Durst, Alfred Durst, Isaac Frain, J. W. Fry, J. K. From, Gertie Floray, R. M. Foster, H. C. Gettig, Geo. Goodhart, Harvey Hoover, Adam Hoover, J. G. Heberling, J. W. Henney, W. A. Huber, H. P. Hockman, J. P. Ishler, C. H. Kephart, D. C. Keller, Harrison Kline, Centre Democrat, J. D. Ishler, John Lytle, L. H. Musser, H. C. McCracken, W. J. Meyers, Isaac Miller, Amos Mullen, Charles Neff, D. F. Poorman, Sarah Pursley, John Road, F. P. Resides, Leonard Rhone, Mary Ross, S. E. Stine, Mrs. Strong, John Seibert, Henry Sankey Charles Swartz, Levi Stump, N. B. Spangler, Miss Spangler, Hiram Thompson, Annie Van Pelt, Calvin Weaver, Miss Wards, Phil Womelsdorf.

Wednesday morning Hon. J. T. Ailman, Secretary of the Penn. State Grange and Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, President of State College.

1.30 p. m., Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, will discuss the Silver Question as it affects farmers; to be followed by De witt C. De Witt, of Scranton, Pa., and others.

7.30 p. m. Hon. Gerald C. Brown, of York, and Dr. Armsby, Director of the State Experiment Station.

General A. J. Womer, president of the Bimetallic League of the U. S., was billed for an address, but wired that it was impossible for him to come. He stated that if it were possible Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the great Free Silverite, would be here and deliver an address.

This morning, Thursday, the weather is somewhat cloudy, but with indications of clearing up. There will likely be a big crowd. The specials are carrying lots of people, and the train service is good.

The principal event today will be the silver arguments in the auditorium, by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, and De Witt O. De Witt, of Scranton. Both are prominent speakers and will draw big crowds.

The order on the ground is good, with a competent squad of policeman under Col. Amos Mullen, everything is moving along quietly.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John E. Hoy, Philadelphia, and Anna E. Mingle, Centre Hall.

Wilson Fry, Harris, and Hatty Tute, Bellefonte.

E. S. Spotts, and Vileria Lucas, Union twp.

P. S. McCann and Ella Sullivan, Tyrone.

Roy C. Hoover, Harris twp., and Maggie R. Poorman, Patton.

Geo. E. Aikey, and Cora Harter, Spring twp.

T. J. VanScoyoe, Philipsburg, and Sarah Boluright, Chester Hill.

Frank Sasserman, and Emma Sheffer, Bellefonte.

Wm. McKinney, Potters Mills, and Lizzie Moyer, Centre Hill.

E. R. Lucas, Boggs, and Julia Bartley, Walker.

Harry E. Stover, Hagerstown, and Velettie Stover, Bellefonte.

New Railroad Project.

For several years a railroad from Huntingdon to McAlvey's Fort, in this county, has been talked of and now the matter has assumed a more definite shape. R. C. Patterson, a capitalist, of Omaha, Neb., and a former resident of Shaver's Creek, having consented to take the bonds for the proposed railway from Pine Grove, this county, on certain conditions, which are that the railroad be built for $6,000 a mile; that right of way be given, and that continued encouragement be given the enterprise.

Public meetings have been held and the farmers have agreed to give the right of way free, and to give all reasonable assistance until the road is completed. They are now prepared to go to work in earnest, and if the road can be built for $6,000 a mile, as is confidently expected, it will not be long until the connecting link between Huntingdon and the Beech Creek system will be an assured fact.

"REPUDIATION."

REPUBLICAN STATES ENDORSING FREE SILVER.

History of Republican State Conventions Endorsing Silver Coinage.—A Big List of them.

Now that the Republican newspapers find so much malicious pleasure in designating as "repudiationists" and "anarchists" all who in any way favor free silver or even bimetallism with the ultimate intention of endeavoring to raise silver from its real or fictitious depreciation it is interesting to compare the enunciations of former Republican conventions in the states. In 1894 Republican conventions were held in twenty-five states, and this is what each said on the currency:

Arkansas—The American people from interest and tradition favor bimetallism.

California—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Colorado—The Republican party of Colorado demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Connecticut—The Repnblican party * * * holds that American silver as well as American gold should be used as standard money.

Delaware—We favor bimetallism * * * and believe that full prosperity will not be re-established until silver is restored to its proper place as a money metal.

Illinois—We favor bimetallism.

Indiana—We favor the imposition of increased tariff duties upon the imports from all countries which oppose the coinage of silver upon a basis to be determined by an international congress.

Iowa—We desire the largest possible use of silver as money * * * We do not desire monometallism either of gold or silver.

Kansas—The interest of the producers of the country, its farmers, workingmen, demand that the mints be opened to the coinage of silver of the mines of the United States.

Maine—We advocate a policy not in favor of monometallism * * * but international bimetallism and * * * currency abundant for all wants.

Massachusetts—Did not mention silver specifically.

Michigan—We pledge the Republican party of Michigan to use every effort in its power to restore silver to its proper position in the United States as a money metal.

Minnesota—The restoration of silver as ultimate money to the currency of the world is absolutely necessary for business prosperity, proper rates of wages and the welfare of the people.

Missouri—We favor the largest possible coinage of silver that is consistent with the permanent maintenance of equal purchasing and debt paying power of all dollars. We pledge ourselves to continue to work for bimetalism.

Nebraska—While we favor bimetallism * * * we insist that the parity of the value of the two metals be maintained.

New Hampshire—Did not mention currency.

New York—We favor an international agreement which shall result in the use of both gold and silver as a circulating medium.

North Dakota—We demand the opening of the mints for the coinage of silver mined in the United States.

Ohio—We advocate such a policy as will, by discriminating legislation or otherwise, most speedily, restore silver to its rightful place as a money metal.

Pennsylvania—We favor the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to $40 per capita of our population. We declare that the obligations of the government shall be discharged in money approved and current in all civilized nations, to the end that a largely increased reserve of gold shall be gradually accumulated and maintained. (That is that the government shall collect gold and pay out silver.)

Rhode Island—Dodges silver.

Tennessee—The Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money * * and we are in favor of a circulating medium of volume sufficient to meet the demands of business and commerce.

Texas—We are in favor of sound money, gold, silver and currency, its volume as large as practicable.

Wisconsin—The Republican party is in favor of honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give this country a debased or depreciated currency.

Wyoming—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

On the whole list some favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver mined, some advocate inflation of the currency, some oppose monometallism (to which the Republican party is now devoted), many favor bimetallism, three dodge, and only one treats silver disdainfully. Are the Republican organizations of these states committed to repudiation and anarchy? They compose nearly all the strength of the Republican party in the nation. Then, if Democrats who favor silver are repudiationists and anarchists why is not the whole Republican party eligible to such listing.

WHERE THE GOLD IS.

Locked Up in Foreign Banks and in the U. S. Treasury.

The five state banks of Austria, France, Germany and England have increased their gold reserve since 1890 from $700,400,000 to $1,555,600,000. That is, those five banks, together with the United States treasury, have locked up more than half the gold of this world in six depositories. It does not enter into the circulation as money of the world at all, and the whole outside world has but about 1,500,000,000 dollars in gold to do its work with.

In 1893 congress was called together to demonetize silver and restore prosperity, and the way prosperity was restored by that work is shown by the fact that since that year the loss of gold from the treasury of our own nation has been $306,504,228.72, or on an average of about $7,500,000 per month for forty-one months. How much more of that kind of prosperity could our nation stand?

Says the Mining Industry and Review: "The eastern gold bug press almost without exception, are railing at the efforts of the silver barons, silver mine owners, etc., to force free silver upon the country, and thereby make illegitimate profits. Now the fact is that nine-tenths of the owners of the principal dividend-paying silver mines live in the Middle and New England states, and are pronounced gold bugs. There are only a few in the United States, and if our New York friends would slip in Lounsbuey's office in New York and make inquiries, they could learn the truth of what we say here. We have the names of over 14,000 owners of stock in dividend-paying mines, and more than half of that number are or have been readers of the Industry, and over 12,000 of the number live east of Cincinnati. The fact is that these eastern papers know they are lying when they make these charges. But these charges are only a part of the most corrupt, lying, swindling campaign ever waged."

To Tax Churches.

J. Carson Mercer, County Commissioner of Allegheny county, is having prepared a bill to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, providing that all church property shall be subject to taxation the same as any other property. Commissioner Mercer will also bring the matter before the annual Convention of the County Commissioners in Reading next month.

Heretofore church property in Pennsylvania has been exempt from taxation for any purpose. The holdings of the churches of all denominations, however, have increased to such enormous proportions that it is now proposed to tax them. It is contended that the properties of immense values held by rich congregations should be taxed, because, otherwise, it is a discrimination against the small property owners who are members of a small congregation and his taxes increased because the more valuable properties are exempted.

All the Editor Has to Do.

All a fellow has to do to run a newspaper, says an exchange, is to be able to write a poem, discuss the tariff, umpire a base ball game, report a wedding, saw wood, beat a lawyer, describe a fire so that the readers will shed their wraps, make a dollar do the work of ten, shine at a soiree, abuse the liquor habit, test whiskey, subscribe to charity, defend bimetallism, sneer at snobbery, wear diamonds, invent advertisement, overlook scandal, praise babies, delight pumpkin raisers, minister to the afflicted, heal the disgruntled, fight to a finish, set type, mould opinions, sweep the office, speak at a prayer meeting and stand in with everybody and everything. An editor hasn't much to do, has he?

Presbyterian Services.

Rev. Davis will preach in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill next Sabbath Sept. 20th, at 10.30 a. m., and at Centre Hall at 2.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 1.30 p. m.

MAINE held her election on Tuesday and, as usual put up its big Republican majority of about 30 to 50,000 which will bring out smile from under the moustaches of the gloomy goldites.

—"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

CAPITOL NEWS

MCKINLEY FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Trusts and Monopolies Do Not Favor Bryan.—Watson Blowing Off.—Cleveland and Cabinet Will Bolt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is not an accident that all the big corporations are supporting McKinley and opposing Bryan. The Republican platform and candidates stand for what they want—a continuance of present conditions, financial and otherwise—while the Democratic candidates and platform stand for what they do not want—reform in our financial and industrial system in order that the common people may have as many privileges as those who are interested in trusts and monopolies. The position of the corporations is strikingly illustrated by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which carries all messages sent from Republican headquarters free of charge, while they compel the Democratic committee to pay for every telegram it sends.

Senator Faulkner, who returned from New York Saturday brought cheering news. In company with Senator Jones he saw and talked with a number of the most influential Democratic leaders while he was there, and he says that the Democrats are preparing to put up a fight in New York and New Jersey that will surprise the Republicans and that he believes will come very near to carrying both states for Bryan, if it doesn't do it.

Tom Watson is not making any friends among Democrats by his headstrong and foolish talk, and many of the Populists have expressed their regret that he was nominated. His threats, although they are probably the cause of the failure of the Populists leaders in some of the states to make fair terms with of the Democrats will amount to little or nothing in the end. Speaking of the failure of fusion in some of the states, Senator Faulkner said: "It matters little what the leaders do. The people will vote as they please, regardless of arrangements made for them by the leaders. In both Alabama and Arkansas, the Democrats carried the strong Populist counties, showing that the rank and file will vote for the Bryan ticket."

In view of the positive assertions of Republicans that Wisconsin is sure to go for McKinley, the following statement made by Mr. R. C. Hines, of that state, who is now in Washington, is interesting: "In reality the Republicans are very much afraid that McKinley will not win, and they admit privately that Bryan has an immense following. The recent convention of the Republican League of Clubs in Milwaukee, was a perfect failure. Preparations have been made for entertaining a tremendous crowd of delegates and visitors. Fireworks had been purchased to the value of $1,500, by the local committee, and everything was in readiness for a big display. Well, the number who came was so small that the citizens were disgusted, and the committee tried to resell the fireworks to the dealer they had bought of. He would not take them back and they were used for the delectation of the youth of the town after the delegates had gone away."

So great is the demand for free silver documents that several Democratic state committees have sent special messengers to Washington with money to pay for those ordered by them, in order to hurry them up. Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, is in charge of this branch of the campaign and he is continually hustling to keep up with his orders, and although he is now sending out between six and seven hundred thousand documents a day, the orders are still ahead and still coming in.

If President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet expected that their coming out publicly for the Indianapolis ticket would make a sensation, they were badly disappointed. What else could they do? All the world knows that had it not been for President Cleveland there would have been no Indianapolis ticket. Therefore it would have been a real surprise had not Mr. Cleveland and the members of his cabinet announced their intention to support Mr. Cleveland's own ticket. The announcement plays no part in the present status of the campaign; it was duly allowed for weeks ago.

Ex-Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who left the Democratic party to become one of the founders of the silver party and returned to the fold after the silver party nominated Bryan and Sewall, is in Washington. He is brimful of silver enthusiasm, and says Iowa and Ohio will certainly vote for Bryan. Of the latter state he says specifically: "The miners and farmers of Ohio were never more worked up over a matter in their lives. They know that their future depends on silver and they are almost to a man for Bryan and the white metal. Instead of the silver wave abating it is growing every day. It cannot be stopped and there is no use trying. It is going to march on and sweep the country in November. It will sweep everything clean."

The question of where Mr. Bryan will speak in Washington has been happily settled. The proper permission has been obtained and he will make his speech from the east front of the Capitol building.

OUR FREE SILVER ISSUE.

This week's issue of the REPORTER is a specially valuable one on account of the solid information found in its colums upon the silver question and a study of which will enable one to fortify himself against the "knotty" sophistries of the gold bugs. Solid articles will be found under the following headings:

Extracts from Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.
Where the Gold Is.
Mexico and Silver.
Are These Anarchists?
Gems from Bryan's Speeches.
Facts About Money.
"Repudiation."
"Labor Crucified."
Bryan's Eloquent Plea to the Farmers at Hornellsville, N. Y.
General Profligacy under Harrison's Administration.
Bryan's Admirable Letter of Acceptance.

All these articles are worthy careful study.

He Turns in for Silver.

Ex-commissioner Campbell, a lifelong Republican leader of Ferguson township, called at our sanctum and was not timid about announcing himself in favor of Bryan and free silver. He came to this conclusion after studying the money question and he thinks it is where all farmers should stand. He can name a dozen Republicans who are of like opinion. Mr. Campbell handed us a letter from a Republican brother in Kansas who also strongly endorses Bryan and free silver and says that is the way Kansas will vote. The letter we will print in our next issue.

Death of a Little Girl.

Mary, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kauffman, one mile east of Old Fort, died last Tuesday morning after an illness of only about four days, from cholera infantum. The little girl had eaten a number of grapes before her illness and to this is attributed her detah. She was a very bright and charming little girl, and Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon. Interment was held in the Centre Hall cemetery, Rev. Eisenberg officiating in the services.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

THE NEWS.

One man fatally and four others seriously injured is the result of an explosion caused by the careless handling of gasoline in the building occupied by the Mound City Cleaning and Dyeing Company, at St. Louis.——William Duale, of Camden, N. J., shot his wife, and then attempted his own life.——John McCarthy was arrested in San Francisco for complicity in the attempt to tunnel into the vault of the First National Bank of Los Angeles.——The L. Candee Company, manufacturers of rubber shoes, resumed work at New Haven, Ct.——Mr. Warren Whitehead was arrested in Denver, Col., on a charge of poisoning her husband and Mrs. Kearney.——The Mutual National Bank of New Orleans closed its doors.——Herron, Taylor & Co., wholesale grocers, of Memphis, Tenn., assigned. Assets, $124,000; liabilities, $98,000. Poor collections is the cause.——The Gorman-Campbell Tobacco Company, of Richmond, Va., sustained a loss of $50,000 by fire in their large works.

The Talbot Dye Wood and Chemical Company, at North Billerica, Mass., one of the largest wholesale chemical houses in New England, closed temporarily hn account of dull market.——Fire at Yonkers, N. Y., caused a loss of $25,000, and rendered nine families homeless. Firemen had difficulty in rescuing women and children.——Thomas E. Burke was killed and his body terribly mangled in a boiler explosion at a sawmill near Willis Mountain, in Buckingham county, Va.——A yacht capsized off Cape May, and the life-saving crew rescued three men and two ladies in an exhausted condition.——Bessie Little, a young woman, of Dayton, Ohio, was found dead in the river, near that place with a bullet-hole in her head. Albert J. Frantz, a young man, who had been her companion, was arrested.——William and George Fawcett, wholesale grocers, of Savannah, Ga., made an assignment; liabilities, over $60,000, with assets about the same.——Fire destroyed several warehouses in Harrisonburg, Va., causing a total loss of about $18,000.——Li Hung Chang experienced an electric shock while investigating the works at Niagara Falls.——Eleven firemen were crushed to death by the falling walls of a burning opera house at Benton Harbor, Mich.——George W. Roberts was hanged in the state prison at Folsom, Cal., for the murder of Walter D. Freeman, of Latrobe, Eldorado county, last April.

The Sons of Veterans' Encampment was opened at Louisville, Ky. Nearly ten thousand delegates and visitors are in attendance.——The bimetallic smelter at Leadville, Col., employing two hundred men, shut down, orders not being sufficient to continne operations.——The Lockwood Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia made an assignment.——The Consolidated Electric Railway Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., passed into the hands of a receiver.——The body of a dead man, supposed to be George Mann, of Philadelphia, was found near Middleton, Del. He was probably murdered

Salvador Romero and Rena Garcia committed suicide in San Francisco.——Charges of corruption was made in the administration of the dispensary law in South Carolina.——Li Hung Chang left the United States and was delivered by General Ruger to his Dominion hosts.——In giving a decision in a contest between a father and mother for possession of a young child, Judge Stewart, at Chambersburg, Pa., said that he feared that the Pennsylvania legislature, in its anxiety to emancipate married women, had gone too far in the new law giving the mother equal rights with the father.——John Savage Graff, son of Rev W. M. Graff, a prominent Episcopol clergyman of West Philadelphia, was instantly killed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Bowmans, near Bethlehem, Pa.——John L. Diehl, of York, Pa., tried to shoot his sister Ella.——In Richmond, J. E. Wimmock killed Samuel J. Thalheimer, who had betrayed his daughter.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The town of Tigonish, Prince Edward's Island, is reported to have been almost totally destroyed by fire.

One man was killed and three injured by the collapse of a building at 147th street and Amsterdam avenue, N. Y.

Spreading rails wrecked a Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passenger train at North Evansville, Ill., injuring four persons.

Herbert Doxeli, aged 19, and Miss Jessie Fisher, aged 17, were drowned at Natick, Mass., by the upsetting of a boat.

By the explosion of the boiler of a thrashing machine, at Santiac Centre, Mich., Geo. Casterlion, Darius Lossing were killed.

The British steamer Linlithgow, from San Francisco for Leith, with a cargo of barley is adrift off Acapulco, Mex., with a broken shaft.

The powder mill near East Alton, Ill., exploded and three men were killed instantly. Their names are Henry Regas, Henry Rogers and Thomas Keffer, all employes.

Sergeant Ivy Baldwin, attached to the Signal Service of the Department of Colorado, fell from his balloon while making an ascent and will probably die of his injuries.

A break in the main line pipe of the Lafayette Natural Gas Company near Michigantown, Ind., caused an explosion, which killed Robert Hanna and seriously injured two other men.

By the burning of the Commercial Hotel, at Vankleek Hill, Ont., five persons met death. The victims are Mary Louise Yondeau, Christy Villeneuve, Josephine Deschamps, Mrs. T. Flinn and Miss K. McLeod. The property loss is about $10,000.

TEN PERSONS INJURED.

Wreck of a St. Louis Excursion Train a Taswell, Ind.

An excursion train from St. Louis was wrecked at Taswell, Ind., either from a worn rail at a curve or from the spreading of the rails. The baggage car and three coaches jumped the track and rolled down an embankment.

John Gibson and Wm. A. Kane, both of St. Louis, were fatally injured. Eight other persons were less severely injured.

E. A. Allen, a farmer, passing at the moment on horseback, was thrown by his frightened horse, which jumped on his breast and probably fatally injured him.

HOBART ACCEPTS.

Letter of the Republican Candidate for Vice-President.

THE FINANCES DISCUSSED.

Necessity for a Money Value Between Nations and Individuals—The Evils of Free Silver Coinage—A Right Settlement of the Tariff Demanded by the Country.

Hon. Garret A. Hobart has formally accepted the republican nomination for Vice-President. His letter in part is as follows:

"Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and others of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

"Gentlemen.—I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the vice-presidency tendered me by the national republican convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as the party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people.

"The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the republican party as to this supremely important subject. We stand unqualifiedly for honesty in finance and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce, to the existing gold standard of value. We hold that every dollar of currency issued by the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper, must be worth a dollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank which holds his deposits, or in the exchanges of the world.

"Unvarying Certainty of Value."

"The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundation, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic.

"The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin, made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of one hundred cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

"Gold the Final Standard."

"The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the people of the world, with the enlargement of human wants and the broadening of human interests.

"This necessity has made gold the final standard of all enlighted nations. Other metals, including silver, have a recognized commercial value, and silver especially has a value of great importance for subsidiary coinage.

"In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free coinage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the republican party in its platform affirms this value in silver and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. Not only this, it will not antagonize, but will gladly assist in promoting a double standard whenever it can be secured by agreement and co-operation among the nations. The bimetallic currency, involving the free use of silver, which we now have, is cordially approved by republicans. But a standard and a currency are vastly different things.

"We Must Cease Juggling."

"If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations we must cease juggling with this question and make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligation in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world. Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitly on a question so vital to every interest, what it means, when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively that an honest dollar means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as inflexible a quantity as the French Napoleon, the British sovereign or the German twenty-mark piece.

"An Absolutely Fictitious Ratio."

"The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not to-day permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico. It is proposed to make the coinage unlimited, at an absolutely fictitious ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than seventy cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint practically two dollars of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For one hundred dollars' worth of bullion nearly two hundred silver dollars will be delivered.

"The Crop of Silver."

"Let it also be remembered that the consequences of such an act would probably be cumulative in their effects. The crop of silver, unlike that of hay, or wheat or corn—which being of yearly production can be regulated by the law of demand and supply—is fixed once for all. The silver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground. Drought or other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable that with the enormous premium offered for its mining the cupidity of man would make an oversupply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all? Under the laws of finance, which are as fixed as those of any other science, the inevitable result would finally be a currency all and absolutely flat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half flat and one all flat. The latter, as the cheapest, under the logic of cheap money would surely drive the other out.

"Would Dishonor Us."

"Any attempt on the part of the government to create by its flat money on a fictitious value would dishonor us in the eyes of other people and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world wide, because our commercial relations are world-wide.

"All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than eighty per cent. of the commerce of the world is settled in gold and on a gold basis.

"GARRET A. HOBART."

CYCLONE IN PARIS.

Death and Destruction Wrought by Winds in the French Capital.

A violent tornado swept over portions of Paris, Thursday. Omnibuses, cabs and stall in the streets were overturned, trees were blown down, store windows were broken, barges sunk in the River Seine, and the firemen had to be called out. The number of minor casualties and injuries to persons is large. Over fifty injured and five dead have been reported to one fire station alone. Several men and women had their skulls fractured by the falling of some gates behind which they had sought shelter from the storm. A cab driver, who had taken refuge in his cab, and his horses were killed together and the cab demolished.

Nine members of the staff of La France who were leaving the Tribunal de Commerce when the storm suddenly broke, were all seriously injured, one having his skull fractured.

At least a dozen were carried bodily into the Seine and from the bridges and from the quais, and were rescued with great difficulty, several being injured and left in a critical condition, so that they had to be taken to the hospitals. The breaking of the storm was accompanied by many demonstrations of fright by individuals and by crowds, the panic of one spreading to others, the lowering sky and the howling tempest filling the air with flying debris, frightening the crowds in the streets out of self-control. Everybody started to run, without much regard to obstacles, personal or otherwise, that might come in their way, and there was shouting and screaming to add to the confusion.

The damage to property was widespread and serious. The first tempest of wind, which did most of the damage, was immediately succeeded by torrents of rain, and cellars all over Paris are flooded.

At Clichy the roadway of the Boulevard National subsided several yards as a result of the washing away of the roadbed.

The Quai des Orfevres shows a striking scene of desolation, buildings being damaged, things overturned, and all looking as though swept by a torrent of rushing water.

In addition to the damage already mentioned, considerable destruction was caused on and about the Pont Neuf, the Place du Chatelet, the Observatoire, the Tour St. Jacque and elsewhere in the neighborhood

NEW ORLEANS BANK FAILURE.

Union National Closes Its Doors on Account of a Defalcation.

A despatch from New Orleans says: At 11 o'clock Wednesday the failure of the Union National Bank was announced. Stephen Chalaron is president of the bank. Its capital stock is $500,000, and it claimed to have besides a surplus of $150,000. The bank failed to clear. Its doors were opened for a short time, but closed at 10 o'clock.

President Chaleroe closed the bank without consulting the directors. The cause of the suspension is a long line of defalcations, discovered when the system of bookkeeping was changed, and which are said to amount to about half a million dollars. There has been a quiet run on the bank for some time, so that deposits still in its charge will not reach $100,000, the largest individual depositor having about $200,000. The failure caused a considerable run on other banks, and the clearing-house passed a resolution limiting withdrawals to $100 so as to prevent a panic.

It is reported that several arrests will be made. Suspicion seems to rest upon some of the bank employes. None of the employes are being shadowed, however.

The announcement to the Comptroller of the Currency of the failure of the Union National Bank at New Orleans, states that the closing of the doors was due to the discovery of a defalcation. No other details are given.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

The Sultan Appoints a Commission to Deal With Them.

The Sultan has appointed a commission to deal with the Armenian refugees. It is proposed to furnish safe conducts to those desiring to leave, and to ensure the safety of those who remain.

The dragomans of the different embassies are attending the meetings of the commission.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes a despatch from Athens, which says that an official dispatch received there states that the Turks have massacred twenty refugee Armenians in Scutari. This despatch also states that a proclamation is being sent broadcast through Thessaly, referring to the recent Armenian coup in Constantinople, when the Ottoman Bank was seized, and urging Macedonians to make a similar coup, and to wring autonomy from reluctant Europe.

BRYAN'S LETTER.

Formally Accepting the Chicago Nomination.

BONDS AND BANK CURRENCY

A General Discussion of Other Planks in the Platform Upon Which He Stands—He Announces His Determination Not Under Any Circumstances to be a Candidate For Re-Election.

The following is the letter in part of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States:

"Hon. Stephen M. White and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention.

"Gentlemen: "I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in doing so desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany the election to the Presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the Chief Executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I might not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

"I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof.

American Institutions.

"Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

"A Democratic form of government is conductive to the highest civilization because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches or poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

A Dual Government.

"Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again, when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it would not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

"Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystalization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible.

Economy.

"Since the governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

The Bonded Debt.

"An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal rights vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues.

National Bank Currency.

"The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes which draw no interest shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

The Monroe Doctrine.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations.

"It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

Pensions.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon valuntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

The Producers of Wealth.

"Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

Immigration.

"While the democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

Injunctions.

"The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by the public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

Trusts.

"The democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of those great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

The Tariff.

"It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or 'shut the doors of mercy on mankind.' In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward an universal gold standard shall be stayed, and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored.

"W. J. BRYAN."

BRUTAL WHITE CAPS.

Two Women Stripped and Cruelly Beaten by Thirty Men.

White Caps, numbering thirty or more, broke into the house occupied by Maggie Kunce and Fanny Adkins, white women, living on Lost Creek, eight miles from Greyson, Centre county, Ky., and after stripping the women, administered a terrible whipping with hickory withes.

Their flesh was cut into ribbons, and both are in a very serious condition.

The women are witnesses against Adkins and Marcum, the men held for the killing of Raymond Fletcher, near Denton, two months ago, and the outrage is attributed to the friends of the prisoners, who wish to frighten the women from appearing at the trial, which comes off early next month.

Before releasing the women the White Caps threatened hanging unless both immediately left the county.

The Czar and Czarina met Emperor William and the Empress of Germany at Breslau and an elaborate series of festivities is in progress.

DYNAMITE'S WORK.

Cuban Insurgents Destroy an Armored Train.

SPAIN'S HEAVY LOSSES.

The Plucky Islanders Capture Many Arms and Considerable Ammunition and Money Weyler Watches Uncle Sam.

The insurgents are using dynamite very effectively against the Spaniards, according to advices just received at Key West, Fla.

Last Tuesday the Spanish authorities sent out a military train over the United Railway. The train carried a great quantity of ammunition, several thousand rifles, four field pieces, medical supplies, clothing and money for the troops operating in Santa Clara Province.

Three hundred soldiers acted as escort and two armored cars were attached into which they might retreat in case of attack by insurgents.

The insurgents learned that the train had been sent out and they attacked it soon after it left the village of Esperanza. The locomotive was destroyed by a dynamite bomb and the engineer and fireman killed.

The Spanish troops tried to disperse the insurgents, but were met by such a hot fire that they retreated to the armored cars.

The troops were called upon to surrender, but refused and the insurgents buried dynamite bombs against the armored cars, wrecking them and killing and wounding many of the soldiers.

It is said that forty-two Spaniards were killed outright and about eighty wounded, many of them mortally. The insurgents then looted the train of arms, ammunition and money.

The activity of Spaniards in strengthening the fortifications at Havana and other coast cities is due, it is said, to fear of war with the United States.

Colonel Ordoneza, the chief engineer of the Spanish Army, has arrived at Havana from Madrid and is superintending the work.

Captain General Weyler is reported to have said that he wants the fortifications rendered as nearly impregnable as possible, as he is convinced that Spain will have trouble with the United States soon after Cleveland vacates the White House.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A GIRL.

Burned in a Straw Stack—A Theory of Murder.

Lizzie, the twenty-one year old daughter of William Eversman, a well-to-do farmer of French Village, Ill., about five miles from East St. Louis, was burned to death in a frightful manner. She was found between two stacks of straw. Both were ignited, and she was burned almost to a crisp, there not being enough flesh left on the girl to identify her. The tragedy occurred about two o'clock. The girl has had a sorrowful life, and has had to carry the burden of all the household cares, while the sisters reaped the benefit of their father's comparative wealth. They were better dressed than she, and they attended all the country amusements, while she was left at home to do the work. This made her morose and discontented. Sunday night she wanted to go out, but her younger sister had an engagement. Lizzie had to remain after supper and wash the dishes. She went to bed after her work was done. Later in the evening her sister, who occupied the same room with her, came to bed. They did not speak to each other.

Some time between one and two o'clock in the morning Lizzie got out of bed. Her younger sister awoke and asked her where she was going.

"Don't worry yourself," she said; "I am only going downstairs for a drink." Her footprints in the yard show that she walked out to the well. From there, there are tracks of footsteps of the girl and a man over to the haystack. There are also footprints of the same man, but alone, running over to the house, where they are lost sight of. This would indicate that when she went to the well she was either lured or forced over to the haystack, where she was knocked into insensibility and burned to death.

MAY CLASH ON GOLD MINES.

Canadian Boundary Dispute Likely to Cause Serious Complications.

There is a strong probability that unless more haste is exercised by the State Department in beginning an actual settlement of the Alaskan boundary question serious complications may result between the United States and Great Britain.

The action of the Canadian surveyors last week in locating the 141st meridian so as to throw 300 gold mines, including the richest placer mines of Alaska contained in a strip from three to eight miles wide, into Canadian territory, is likely at any time to precipitate such a conflict of authority as cannot be ignored by the home Government.

These mines are operated by Americans, thousands of whom have gone to the Alaskan fields since the discovery of gold, and they will not submit to the stricter rules and regulations prescribed by the mounted police, who will attempt to take charge of the disputed territory on the strength of the report made by Surveyor Ogilvie that the land is on the Canadian side.

The officials of the State Department do not recognize Ogilvie's survey as in any way binding upon the United States, and no concessions will be made upon the strength of his conclusions.

Will Organize Political Clubs.

The Populist party, following in the wake of the Republican, Democratic and Silver parties, has decided to organize clubs in every precinct of the United States.

BRYAN'S ELOQUENT PLEA

HE SPEAKS FOR FREE SILVER TO FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN.

The Gifted Nebraskan's Magnificent Address to an Immense Audience at Hornellsville, N. Y.—Asks Some Questions of Silver's Foes.

William J. Bryan, the Democratic champion of free silver, spoke to an immense audience of farmers and workingmen at the Hornellsville (N. Y.) fair during his tour through the State. Mr. Bryan said:

Our opponents have no policy on the money question. They don't say that the gold standard is good. No party in the history of the United States ever said that the gold standard was good. And yet, my friends, parties have existed here, parties have written platforms, parties have nominated candidates, parties have carried on campaigns, and yet no party from the beginning of our history until to-day has ever said in a National platform that the gold standard is a good thing for the American people. No party would dare to say that and then go forth before the people, who for twenty years have suffered beneath the burden of a gold standard.

But what does the Republican platform say? Why, it says we pledge ourselves to get rid of the gold standard and substitute the principle of bimetallism. Doesn't that mean that bimetallism is better than a gold standard? There can be no other construction placed upon it, and after having declared that bimetallism is better than a gold standard, that same platform says that until the leading commercial Nations shall consent to an international agreement we must bear the gold standard. Now, if the gold standard is a good thing, the Republican party ought to have declared in favor of its permanent maintenance. If the gold standard is a good thing the United States ought to have it.

If the gold standard is a bad thing no foreign Nation should be permitted to force a gold standard upon the people of this country. How long does the Republican platform say we must endure the gold standard? For a year? It doesn't limit it to a year. For four years? It doesn't limit it to four years.

You know that platform in substance declares that we must submit to it forever if other Nations insist upon our doing it. There is not in that platform, in that money plank, a single ray of hope.

Are you satisfied with your condition? If you are you want to keep the gold standard. If you are not satisfied with your condition are you willing to submit to present conditions until other people take pity on us and come to our rescue? That, my friends, is the position in which we are placed in this campaign—no party defending the gold standard and yet a great party willing to surrender the right of self government, willing to place in legislative powers in other Governments the right to legislate for the people of the United States. I do not believe the American people will ever consent to receive their mandates from across the ocean.

Our opponents do not attack one of the strong planks in our platform.

We declare against the issuance of bonds in times of peace and the trafficking with syndicates, that are themselves out for a high price, to look after our Government. We denounce that policy. Does the Republican party denounce it? No, not a word in its platform denouncing it.

If the Republican party succeeds will it stop that policy? No, because every man who is interested in that syndicate, every man who profits out of the Government's extremities, is declaring that the Republican ticket must be elected this year in order to save the country.

And yet when our opponents come before the people, to whom do they appeal for votes? Do any of the Republican speakers turn to the money changers and appeal to them to vote the Republican ticket? No, it is not necessary, my friend, to waste time on them. They appeal to the ones who they think will require the most persuasion. To whom do they appeal? To the laboring men of this country. They tell the laboring man that they are so afraid that something is going to happen to him.

Well, now, how can you tell whether these men who stand at the head of the gold crusade, and yet do not have the courage to say so, are going to help the laboring men or not? Judge the future by the past. We have scriptural authority for the assertion that the tree is known by its fruit. These trees have been bearing fruit for twenty years, and there has not been a thing on a single tree that a laboring man would have in his house.

These are the men who by the formation of great trusts have stifled competition, driven the small competitor out of business. Will they at this late day turn around and champion laws for the special benefit and protection of the laboring men? Show me the man who has tried to break down labor organization and I will show you a man who to-day is sweating blood for fear some laboring man is going to have his wages cut into.

Now, my friends, the policy of the enemy is to divide and conquer. Whenever there has been an effort upon the part of the laboring men to secure any legislation needed by them, where have they found their friends? They have found their friends upon the farm, and not in Wall street. And now they appeal to the laboring man to come with the money changers and help them defeat the farmer because he wants a higher price for his product.

They want the laboring man to believe that the free coinage of silver is going to hurt him. My friends, I would rather risk the laboring man to decide what is good for him than to leave his interests in the hands of his ancient enemies. And what do the laboring men say? It is only a little more than a year ago that a petition was sent to Congress asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation, and it was signed by the leaders of every prominent labor organization in the United States.

Who can best be trusted? The men who have led the labor organizations in the fights in the past, or the men who in the past have used their power to defeat the only protection of the laboring man, namely, his organization. Now, why did these laboring men demand the restoration of silver? Because they know that when the dollar goes up property goes down, and they know that when property is falling all enterprise is retarded and stagnation follows. They know the gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, instead of the expanding of it in the development of the resources of the country, and now this policy of hoarding is driving thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of workingmen out in the streets, where they beg for the privilege of working for their daily bread.

These workmen know that they cannot separate themselves from the tillers of the soil. These laboring men know that there can be no prosperity in business in this country unless the farmer is selling what he produces for more than what it cost him to produce it.

Now, I want to suggest these questions: When you meet a man who is opposed to our platform, you find out what busines he is engaged in. Find out whether he has any pecuniary interest that will lead him to take a position against us. Ask him if he is in favor of a gold standard. If he says he is, ask him if it is not queer that there never was a party in the United States that was in favor of a gold standard. Tell him that he is a man without a party in the United States. If he says that he is opposed to a gold standard, and is in favor of bimetallism, you ask him how much he is in favor of bimetallism. If he says he wants other Nations to help, ask him what other Nations he wants to help and what chance he thinks of their doing it. You ask him whether he thinks that a creditor country, whose rulers profit by the rise of the value of the dollar, whose those countries are very good people to expect to come and help us to stop the thing that is doing them good. If he says that he does not think this country is large enough to have a financial policy of its own, ask him what he thinks this Nation is large enough to have.

If he says that we are not able to legislate for ourselves on the greatest question that can come before the people, ask him what right we had, anyway, to declare our independence a hundred years ago.

You tell him that under free coinage the dollar will be the same size that it is now, the same weight and the same fineness. It will be a legal tender better than it is to-day, because while the silver dollar to-day is a legal tender, unless somebody contracts against it, the new silver dollar will be of legal tender no matter whether man hereafter tries to demonetize by law what the Government calls money. You tell him that if a dollar is worth a hundred cents to-day, because you can pay taxes with it, and pay debts with it, and buy property with it, how he knows it is going to be less when you make it better than it is to-day.

If he says that when you melt that silver dollar down it is not worth more than 53 cents, you tell him it is because the law says that if the dollar melts you cannot have it coined again, but must use it to make spoons out of, but you intend by law to say he can take it to the mint and have it restamped again just as he can take a gold dollar to-day and have it restamped if it melts.

"Business Men."

In common with millions of our fellow citizens, we contend that when the money question is considered from a "business" standpoint (and that is the standpoint from which it should be considered) every business should have fair play and an impartial hearing, and that no few special calling should arrogate to themselves the right to be considered the only "business" worth figuring in the premises, and the only ones which have within them intelligence enough to say how our monetary systems shall be formed or of what our money shall consist. The gold handler and those who agree with him may demand gold exclusively, but other men engaged in different pursuits, whose business is crippled by adhering to the gold standard, have just as much right and better reason for demanding a broader and less monopolistic system, one which will give them a better showing and, in their opinion, the country more prosperity.

Before the Days of Resumption.

When was it that hovels were transformed into houses, and houses into palaces in this country? It was during the latter sixties, before "resumption" was thought of, and its baleful shadow was not compelled to pay back a dollar twice or thrice as valuable as the one it borrowed.—Austin (Tex.) Pitchfork.

Silver's Place is With Gold.

The amount of real money, that is primary or redemption money, per capita in circulation in the world is stated to be $5.01, of which $2.51 is gold and $2.50 is silver.—Youngstown (Ohio) Buckeye Record.

A REPUBLICAN ORGY.

GENERAL PROFLIGACY UNDER HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Recent Statements of McKinley Completely Disproved — Republican Extravagance Mainly Responsible for the Country's Distress.

To Mr. McKinley:

In your letter of acceptance you say of the Wilson Tariff law:

"It lacks the essential virtue of the creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has contributed to swell our National debt more than $262,000,000, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand. * * * Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our men at home are idle and men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods."

In a recent speech at your home you were even more explicit. You said of the sound-money Democrats:

"They * * * were chiefly instrumental in putting on the statute books tariff legislation which has destroyed American manufacturing, checked foreign trade and reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen."

In the same speech you characterized the existing (Wilson) tariff law as:

"Free trade legislation which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient revenues, upon the people diminished trade abroad and starvation wages at home."

These statements and characterizations are not true, Mr. McKinley.

1. The Wilson tariff has not "destroyed American manufacturing" or "checked foreign trade." On the contrary, as you very well know, the exports of American manufactured goods, which amounted under your own tariff law in the fiscal year 1892 only to $158,000,000, have so increased under the Wilson law that for the fiscal year 1896 they were no less than $228,000,000.

2. When you assert that the existing tariff has "reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen" you are under obligation to establish the fact. What proof have you that the demand for American labor is less under the present tariff than it was under your own? If your assertion is true you can easily establish it by statistics. You doubtless remember that in 1890 you asserted that wages in protected industries had advanced under your tariff, and yet upon an oft-repeated challenge you utterly failed to point out a single instance in which any such thing had occurred. Is your present assertion equally without a foundation of fact? Is it fair, is it just, is it even honest to make such an assertion if you cannot prove it?

3. The Wilson law is not "free trade legislation," and you know it. You know that the present tariff is higher than the Republican tariff of 1883, under which labor was amply protected. You know that it is 50 per cent. higher than the Morrill war tariff. You know it is the highest protective tariff in the world. Is it honest or fair to call this "free trade?"

4. The Wilson bill, as you perfectly know, has not "entailed upon the Government deficient revenues." You know that but for the Supreme Court's anomalous decision declaring its income tax feature unconstitutional the Wilson measure would have produced ample revenues to pay all Government expenses and leave a surplus. You know that when that source of revenue was destroyed it was a Republican Congress which refused to increase the beer tax or do anything else to repair the deficiency. Is it fair, is it manly, is it wise, under existing circumstances, for you thus to misrepresent facts?

But there is a broader aspect of this matter. In these assertions and suggestions you challenge scrutiny of Republican crimes under Harrison. It is reckless and even a fatal thing for you to do.

The very mischiefs which you charge to Democratic legislation and Democratic administration have been the necessary results, the inevitable fruits of that orgy which began with Mr. Harrison's inauguration and ended only with his departure from office after his crushing defeat by the people. As you were yourself a prominent and influential factor in the events of that period you must know this fact as well as we do. Is it fair for you to ignore it and attribute to Democratic legislation and administration results which were unmistakable consequences of Republican misconduct?

1. You know perfectly well that when Mr. Harrison came into office Mr. Cleveland turned over to him a Treasury full to repletion, with a surplus of more than a hundred million of dollars, and with revenue laws producing vastly more money than the Government needed.

2. You know that at the end of Mr. Harrison's term the surplus was exhausted and that there would have been a deficiency apparent but for the juggling of accounts in the Treasury department and the wrongful conversion of a trust fund to illegitimate uses.

3. You know that this result was brought about in part by the reduction of receipts created by your own tariff bill, under which, in the name of protection, the customs revenues were cut down from $229,000,000 in 1890 to $177,000,000 in 1892 and $131,000,000 in 1894.

4. You know that it was in other part produced by the reckless squandering of a Republican Congress of which in the House you were the chosen leader. That body not only swelled expenditures to a billion dollars, but fastened so many unjust permanent charges upon the Treasury as to make it impossible for succeeding Congresses to reduce this extraordinary and extravagant total.

5. You know that whatever deficiency there has since been in the revenue, whatever consequent embarrassment to business and whatever prostration to industry are in large part the fruits of recklessness for which the Republicans much more than the Democratic party is responsible, and in which you yourself bore a commanding part. Why not tell the truth about these things? Are honesty, candor, fair dealing and truth telling less imperative obligations to a candidate for President than to ordinary men?

But this is not all.

Mr. Harrison was elected by a minority vote, even as compared with that of his Democratic opponent alone. The majority of the popular vote was heavily against him. No sooner was he seated than your party set about securing his re-election and preserving its control of the Senate in spite of anything the majority of the voters might decree.

There were five Territories that could be depended upon to elect Republican Senators and give their electoral votes to a Republican candidate. By dividing Dakota a Republican Congress made of these five sparsely populated Territories six new Republican States, with twelve Senators, eight members of Congress and twenty electoral votes.

Not one of these States had a population fairly entitling it to admission. Not one of them would have been admitted except in aid of the Republican conspiracy to re-elect Mr. Harrison and to intrench the Republican party in control of the Senate in spite of the country's will. Incidentally this political crime was expected to render impossible the repeal of any legislation the Congress that committed it might enact. It was designed to enable your party to fasten permanently on the country that system of bounties and favoritism and extravagance which made possible and profitable the very wrongs and robberies against which the free silver craze is largely a misguided protest.

Mr. Harrison and the Congress elected with him reduced the revenues, squandered the surplus, increased the expenditures, swelled the pension list until it cost more than any of the great European war establishments and inaugurated a system of general profligacy which has alarmed and angered the country.

In face of this record it is neither honest nor politic in you to insult the intelligence of Democrats whose suffrages you ask by attributing to Democratic legislation and administration the ills of which your own party was chief author.

It was not the Wilson law, but the Republican crimes under Harrison, that laid the foundations for present distress and created conditions which threaten the country with policies of dishonor.—New York World.

New South Wales Under Free Trade.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to what has taken place in New South Wales. This colony, which for many years had a "tariff for revenue only," fell recently into the hands of the protectionists, who at once applied their principles. The results not meeting popular approval, a free trade policy was once more adopted, of course amid violent outcries against the ruin of industries, which in this case had some claim to to be in their infancy. But so far ruin has been averted. A dock company, which was to go out of business, is building a new and larger graving dock. The intercolonial fleet is growing "by leaps and bounds." It was predicted that if the duty on wheat was removed land would go out of tillage; but the number of acres under wheat has increased this year by 156,000. The indications are that this year, for the first time, New South Wales will produce all the wheat it consumes. The farmers who have taken up the new lands are immigrants from the high protection colony of Victoria. It is even true, according to the correspondent of the London Times, that no factory of any kind has closed its works or reduced its output. It should be added that this free trade experiment has resulted, not in a deficiency of revenue, but a surplus. As they have no silver legislation to contend with in New South Wales, and the cost of administering the government has been materially reduced, this does not seem to us surprising. But some of our Republican orators might profitably reflect on the fact.

A Trust Director for Vice-President.

Garret A. Hobart, nominated by the Republicans for the Vice-Presidency, is a fit and proper person to represent the party of monopoly. As a director in the American Cotton Oil Company, the official name of the cotton seed trust, he is personally interested in restoring the McKinley law. That tariff imposed a duty of twenty-seven per cent. on cotton seed oil. The Wilson tariff abolished the duty, thus decreasing the power of the trust to charge higher prices to American consumers than to foreigners. If McKinley is elected the duty on cotton seed oil will be restored, for the benefit of Mr. Hobart and his trust associates. How will that help the millions who will have to pay higher prices for oil?

A Tariff "Restoration."

Major McKinley wails that our foreign trade, "so precipitately cut off by adverse National legislation," must be reopened for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. That is, under a "protective" tariff we must again sell to the foreigner cheaper than we do to our own citizens.—Pittsburg Post.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A large barn on the farm of Israel Landis, in Manheim Township, was completely destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of grain and some tobacco, and the farming implements. The dwelling house adjoining caught fire, but was saved. An order of kerosene in the vicinity strengthens the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. Loss $3,000; partially insured.

Katie Behe, aged 14 years, daughter of Frank Behe, up in the mountains at Lilly, was instantly killed by a lad named Ed Schmeizer. The children were shooting at marks with a revolver when the girl was accidentally shot. An artery leading from the neck to the heart was severed.

John Paroeck, a Hungarian, of Harleigh, was sent to the county jail on the charge of clubbing his wife who is in a critical condition. When reprimanded by Alderman Heidenreick he replied that she was his wife and he had a right to do as he pleased with her. The poor authorities of the district have taken the injured woman in charge.

James Quier, the nine-year-old son of Tilghman Quier, was accidentally struck on the side of the head near the temple with a base ball thrown by Morton Jacobs in a practice game on the East End Polo Grounds, Bethlehem. The unfortunate lad lived but a few minutes. The coroner's jury exonerates Jacobs from all blame.

The breaking of a freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near the Little Beaver River, caused a wreck. Two tramps riding on the bumpers were killed. One was named McMahon, from Alliance. The other came from South Bethlehem, Pa., but his name is unknown.

At the Allegheny police hearing Pittsburg, Toniz Ringo, aged 18 years, of 38 First street, was sentenced to ten days in jail for throwing kisses at girls working in Stewart's cigar factory, on Church avenue. Ringo was in the habit of loitering about the street and drawing the girls to the windows and from their work by his antics.

While gunning on the Delaware River off the mouth of Darby Creek, Chester, John McCannon, of 2321 Federal street, Philadelphia, was drowned by the accidental upsetting of a row boat in which were two companions. They were unable to rescue McCannon, whose body was subsequently recovered.

Mrs. Joseph Herman, of 1625 Penn avenue, died at the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburg, from the effects of starvation. Six months ago her husband, a traveling salesman, lost his position because he was a converted Hebrew. He claims he was discriminated against and unable to get another position. Herman was comparatively well off and invested savings in a store which failed. To feed his family he pawned several pieces of jewelry and his wife's silk dress. Too proud to ask for aid, the condition of the family was not learned until one week ago. The children were cared for by aid societies and Mrs. Herman removed to the hospital. She was frightfully emaciated from lack of food and died.

Two Polanders were seen fighting at the terminus to the Luzerne Street trolley line in Scranton, and when Constable James Dean went to separate them one of them pulled a revolver. He disarmed him and took him to Alderman Moses's office, requiring the other belligerent to go along as a witness. When the latter, Frank Gott, was on the stand testifying, he swooned and it was then discovered that he was shot in the breast. When he regained consciousness he said that the prisoner, Stephen Olnski, had shot him. Olnski seemed as much surprised as any one to discover that Gott was shot. The wound was pronounced serious, but not necessarily fatal.

Mrs. Anthony Heater, better known by trainmen along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, as "Mommy" Heater who was run over by a train, was buried at Cresco. Anthony Heater, the husband, was struck and killed by a train a few years ago at almost the same spot where his wife was killed. The place where she was killed is known as Heater's Curve, which was named in her honor.

Mrs. William Boyce, of Sugar Notch, was seriously bitten by a ferocious cat. She went into an outhouse and the cat sprang at her from out of a dark corner, fastened its teeth in her arm and growled and scratched at a furious rate.

Several persons ran to the woman's assistance, but were unable to loosen the cat's jaws from the arm. An ax lay nearby and a bystander held the cat while one of the men chopped off the feline's head.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

Tillman's Senatorial Candidate Defeated by 5,000 Majority.

The early returns from the Senatorial election held throughout the state indicate that Judge Earle has a majority of over 5,000 thus defeating Governor Evans, who has been actively championed by Senator Tillman.

The first election was held two weeks ago, with three candidates in the field.

No one of them received a majority so that the second election was held. The returns indicate that a much heavier vote has been polled than that of two weeks ago. The election of Earle, which seems to be accomplished, is an unexpected reverse to the Tillman element.

SPAIN SPENDS MORE MONEY.

Cortes Authorizes Unlimited Loans—New Warships Bought.

Admiral Beranger, the Minister of Marine, has decided to purchase in Scotland an ironclad of 10,500 tons and a cruiser of 6500 tons, costing respectively £750,000 ($3,750,000) and £315,000 ($1,575,000), and two torpedo-catchers. He has also decided to place an order in England for a cruiser of 1500 tons.

The Cortes has adjourned after unanimously authorizing the Government to borrow $200,000,000, guaranteed by the railroads, and also unanimously authorizing the Government to raise another loan, of unlimited amount, to defray the expenses of the campaign against the insurgents, this loan to be guaranteed by any of the national revenues

A TRAIN ROBBER KILLED.

The Engineman of a California Express Shoots a Man Who Had Held Him Up.

An attempt was made to "hold up" the Overland Express train at Webster, Cal.

The locomotive was in charge of Engineman F. Ingles and Fireman Patrick Burns. As the train approached Webster a man crawled over the tender, and, covering the engineman and fireman with a pistol, compelled them to stop the train. The man guarded the engineer while an accomplice, who had been in waiting, started back to rob the train.

Engineman Ingles, seeing his captor off guard, shot him dead and ran the train into Sacramento. A large force of men is scouring the country in search of the other robber, who escaped. The train was crowded with passengers and there was a large amount of money in the express car.

The body of the train robber who was shot was found lying near the track. In his hand was grasped a loaded pistol. The man's name is thought to be F. J. Morgan and his home San Francisco.

Engineman Ingles, in speaking of his adventure, said: "The conductor and brakeman came out on the platform of one of the cars to see why the train had stopped. One of the robbers shot at them twice, and, with a string of oaths ordered them back into the train. At the sound of the shooting the robber with me on the locomotive stepped to the side between the cab and tender and looked back. He turned his back to me. That was my opportunity, and I lost no time to take advantage of it. I reached down into my locker, got my pistol and shot him in the back. I shot again, and he pitched forward to the earth and rolled down the embankment. Then I pulled the throttle wide open and headed for Sacramento."

WORK AND WORKERS.

Weir City, Kan., was damaged by hail to the extent of $10,000.

Two workmen were killed by the collapse of a burning bridge on the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railroad, near Clinton, Missouri.

W. L. Brown, aged 35, a jeweler of Hubbard, O., was shot and fatally wounded by a trap gun which he had arranged in his store for burglars.

By the wrecking of a work train on a branch of the Northern Pacific, near Bozeman, Mont., one man was killed and five injured two of the latter fatally.

The New York and Long Branch excursion steamer Pleasure Bay ran ashore in the Shrewsbury river, and the passengers had to be transferred to another steamer.

By the sinking of the steam yacht Tom Carter in the Niagara river at Buffalo, two persons, John Farthing and Miss Gilbert, lost their lives, and nine other passengers in the boat had a very narrow escape.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 15
High Grade Extra			3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	62		62½
CORN—No. 2 White	27		27½
Oats—Southern & Penn	25		26
RYE—No. 2	37½		37¾
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 00		14 50
Good to Prime	13 50		14 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	11 50		12 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00		6 50
Oat Blocks	6 50		7 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 6	@	6½
City Cows	5		5½
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 1 25	@	1 50
ONIONS	1 00		1 15
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—ship	$ 6	@	6½
Clear ribsides	5		5¾
Hams	11		11
Mess Pork, per bar			9 00
LARD—Crude			4
Best refined			5
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 19	@	20
Under Fine	16		17
Creamery Rolls	18		19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 9	@	9¼
N. Y. Flats	9¼		9½
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 13½	@	14
North Carolina	12		12½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9	@	9¼
Ducks, per lb	9¼		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 30	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 00		3 50
Hogs	3 70		3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	64⅜		65⅝
RYE—Western	36		37
CORN—No. 2	26		27
OATS—No. 3	19½		20⅛
BUTTER—State	10		15
EGGS—State	14		16
CHEESE—State	5		8⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	6
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60		60⅛
CORN—No. 3	25		25⅛
OATS—No. 2	23½		24⅛
BUTTER—State	16¼		19
EGGS—Penna. fr	15		15¼

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 10

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

Now is does look as if the Repubs intended to drop McKinley and take up Palmer; they are having colums of laudation for the latter.

McKinley was for free silver up to the time the goldites, banks and trusts nominated him for president, then he flopped. Bryan never flopped.

SQUADS of gold bugs and yellow backed potato bugs are constantly on the go to Canton, to see McKinley. There's where they must go to see him, they'll never see him in Washington.

Two-thirds of the Democratic National convention nominated Bryan, and three-fourths of the state convention which met at Harrisburg last Thursday, ratified the nomination and the platform. It's a very small minority that now sets itself up against the will of the great majority.

THE gold bug press, with a loud blast, denied that the London "Financial News" published the article copied in the REPORTER, and other papers, which article warned the people of England that by free silver the United States would prosper immensely and that England would suffer in her trade. The London Bureau of News now certifies that the article is genuine and was printed in the "Financial News." The article was copied in our issue of June 6, and we will reprint it.

DR. Atherton, after a flying visit to Mexico, tells that it is not prospering under its silver money system. President Diaz, who was last week unanimously elected President of Mexico for a fourth term, declares that his country is on the highway to prosperity under its free coinage of silver. A. R. Shepherd, formerly of Washington, where he was a prominent Republican leader, says Mexico is very prosperous under free silver. Mr. Shepherd has lived in Mexico many years where he has established large industries and should know something about that country. President Diaz and Mr. Shepherd, however, may not know near as much about their own country of Mexico as Dr. Atherton, of State College.

ARE THESE ANARCHISTS?

"Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few."—Daniel Webster.

"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolutely master of all industry and commerce."—James A. Garfield.

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country, and in other countries, for a single gold standard, would, if successful, produce disaster in the end throughout the commercial world.—James G. Blaine.

"With free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver we will clear away our public debt before the close of the century."—U. S. Grant.

All of which is in accord with Bryan's utterances at this day. To the above might be added McKinley's speeches and votes in favor of free silver, printed in former issues of the Reporter.

TRUSTS ARE NOT WANTED.

"The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognizes either the moral or legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

JUST AND GENEROUS PENSIONS.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

"The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note, which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that the United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than the national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

LABOR CRUCIFIED.

Views on the Money Question as Gathered From Many Sources.

Gold advocates contend that free coinage will make silver so plentiful and so cheap that ruinous effects will follow. They insist that the present gold standard should be adhered to for that reason. But here comes the London, Eng., Times and Echo, under date of July 19, 1896, which says that if the gold standard is maintained, the laboring classes will suffer, as they never suffered before. That Journal says:

"If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced on North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value; or, to put it otherwise, commodities must decline to ONE FOURTH of the present price, and labor, all the world over, be crucified as it was never crucified before—in days of mediaeval serfdom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest. If the money lords can force gold monometalism upon the whole world, they will succeed in establishing the most gigantic moneyed aristocracy among the rich, and the worst system of peonage serfdom among the 'masses' that has ever cursed the hapless sons of men."

Just now when Mexico's system of finance is being made the subject of so much ridicule by the gold people, and when object lessons are more plentiful than these selfsame Mexican "50 cent" dollars we hear decried, it might be well to allow that Mexico, at least, knows her own business and has adopted laws which best suit her people as the following paragraph taken from The Manufacturer clearly shows: "Mexico's foreign commerce for the first half of this year shows an increase of $10,395,000 or 26 per cent. in exports, and of $2,245,000 or 13 per cent in imports over the same period of last year." The object lesson here is to saw more wood, stop this everlasting political song and look for business.

Eben Andrews, president of Brown University, declares for independent free coinage of silver. Among other things he says:

"There must be a change from a gold basis if we would avoid bankruptcy. With free coinage every industry would look up and even if we lost our gold our prosperity would invite in English capital, just as Japan's prosperity now causes it to rush there. Never since slavery days has the press in the parts of the country familiar to me displayed such disregard for truth, such stubborn obtuseness to the most obvious considerations, as it does at present on the silver question. This means that the money power seated in London, but with representatives in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, is determined to continue the appreciation of gold, and determined therefore that the facts shall not be known. The bankers and the press are almost entirely under its influence. I think the money question at the present time the greatest question of civilization."

GEMS FROM BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

History in all ages can be sought in vain to prove that the common people, the struggling masses, of any land had ever declared for a gold standard.

For 30 years those who do not want it have, we are told, been trying to secure an international agreement favoring bimetallism. We have patiently waited, but we will wait no longer.

I am in favor of an income tax. A man not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

The Republican party, without declaring the gold standard a good thing, has declared the gold standard must be maintained. I call your attention to the fact that no party in the history of this country has ever in a national convention commended the gold standard. Its effects are so bad that no party has dared to uphold.

Senator Sherman said in 1890 that we needed about $40,000,000 simply to keep pace with population and industry. If we needed it then we need it now, and yet, my friends, the Republican party is not offering you a means by which you can bring into existence the money that the people need to do business with.

MEXICO AND SILVER.

Some Testimony.—Mexico Prospers Under Silver.

Mr. Villanasa, Mexican consul at Eagle Pass, Texas, said: When silver was demonetized in the United States Mexico started on a boom. Since their property in the United States has steadily shrunk in value. In Mexico the silver dollar is of the same value and purchasing power as ever. United States capitalists have been pouring in and are making steady money. The people are prosperous and happy. The working classes are better satisfied than in any other country, and see no reason for strikes when they are getting $1.50 per day, whereas they formerly got 25 cents per day.

The Herald of the city of Mexico recently said: Prices of all articles of consumption are the same here as when the Mexican dollar was worth $1.08 in San Francisco. The premium on gold causes the Mexicans to buy at home and gives our people double price on their exports such as coffee, rubber, hides, vanilla, etc. The silver standard tends to increase the number of small incomes rather than large. Coffee plantations have risen here from $75 an acre to $500. Silver stimulates exports and contracts imports. Our exports for six months of the fiscal year just closed increased $10,394,344.

BOSS SHEPHERD.

A. R. Shepherd, Republican and former boss of Washington, corroborates in detail all the above statements and says: Restoration of free coinage would naturally restore the trade of Mexico and South America, which now goes to Europe, to the United States and would stop American capital from going to Mexico, open that field once more to our manufactories. He says there are no tramps in Mexico.

Abundant authority and Republican at that, can be cited to show the truth of the above and to emphasize the fact that while we opened the markets of Mexico and all silver standard countries to free trade England's goods, by adopting the gold standard, we imposed a double duty upon our people on everything we buy of those countries. So they all beat us on the trade. Take for example, coffee, the poor man's luxury, "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." In 1890 we imported from Mexico, Central America and South America coffee to the gold value of $66,255,000. But for the gold standard we might as well have had that for $33,127,000. The loss of trade with those countries was even greater and our balances with each of them we settled on the gold standard with Great Britain, which bought our corn at $.253 in 1895 whereas in 1866 she paid us $.482. Our wheat at $.509 when in 1866 she paid us $1.538, and all other products in the same ratio.

This is how we have been beautifully buncoed. Meantime, wages in this country have gone down in most classes of labor with the prices of wheat, corn, cotton and other commodities. So workingmen understand that the British gold standard means a higher protective tariff for British capital than British free trade can possibly be a factor in the reduction of American wages. But for labor unions and their resistance for 23 years to British policy, which through trusts control prices of coffee, coal, oil, leather, etc., etc., the wages of labor would now be on the British-India and Russian serf basis—five cents a day and a diet of rice and rats. REED.

FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

Objections and Misrepresentations of Gold Answered by Figures Taken From Reports.

In all the world there is only $3,700,000,000 of gold. It would not quite fill a packing case of twenty-two cubic feet. For the population of the world it is only $2.50 per capita.

In all the world there is only enough silver to make a cube of sixty-six feet yet we are threatened with a "silver flood."

The greatest amount of silver ever produced in any one year was $82,000,000, which divided among the 70,000,000 population of the United States would be but a trifle over $1 apiece. This production would have to double every thirty-four years in order to keep pace with the increase of population.

The amount of gold in the United States is about $4.50 to each person, while the debt of the same if divided up would be just $700 to each person. Can any one explain how $700 debt can be paid with $4.50 of "sound money?"

Colorado has six gold mines that produce gold at less than 10 cents expense to the dollar; over 63 which produce it for less than 25 cents per dollar, and the average of the well developed mines is about 40 cents. On the other hand, silver cannot be produced at a profit until the price is over $1 per ounce.

It is an absolute proven fact that gold and silver has not kept pace in production with the increase of population and the demands of commerce yet the one metal is forced to render the service that both can not do properly.

The annual production of both gold and silver in the United States lacks over $2,000,000,000 of being enough to pay the annual interests on our debts.

The net earnings over all expenses, of the banks, in the United States have averaged over sixty-nine million of dollars per year during the past ten years. Compare this with your own earnings and see who has made the better investment.

The world's population is increasing more rapidly than ever before, and the population of the United States doubles every thirty-four years; there is no prospect of any material increase in the supply of gold, while its use in the arts and dentistry increases every year.

CHEAP RATES.

Tours to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two very attractive early Autumn tours are offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York and Philadelphia September 29 and October 13.

After the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice it to say that all arrangements, are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tours each cover a period of ten days, and include the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basic City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is $55 from New York, $53 from Philadelphia, and proportion rates from other points.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as Chaperon, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of each party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Before going on a sea-voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness, and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

—"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

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Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

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CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE 10c NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN. 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

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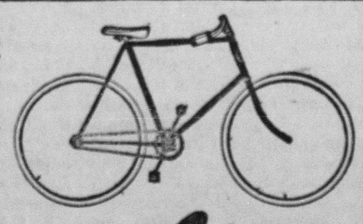
New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

If you are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with any but a



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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.52 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.55 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		6 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	8 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 58		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 03		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 43	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager — J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.			May 18, 1896.	Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3		No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	5 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 58	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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40 and 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——C. H. Goodling and wife, of York, Pa., are visiting his parents, Rev. Goodling's.

——James Smith and wife, of Williamsport are visitiug at his parents over the picnic.

——James Stewart is up from New Bloomfield taking care of his interests and putting in the week.

——Rev. S. H. Deitzel is camping at the park, and locomotes with crutches until he can be fitted with an artificial limb.

——Mrs. T. P. Hayes, of Watsontown, Pa., is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Potter, west of town.

——Miss Jessie Durst, one of Tusseyville's very amiable young ladies, was a caller at our sanctum to transact business.

——Charley Dorworth, late editor of the Bellefonte *News*, is taking in the picnic. He is reporting for several Philadelphia papers.

——Democratic candidate for Sheriff, W. M. Cronister is holding down a tent this year. He's getting around among the people and making hosts of friends.

——Landlord Willis Rishel, of Lewistown, gave us a call and put his label in good shape. We are pleased to learn from him that he is doing a thriving hotel business.

——Mrs. Martha Orlady, the mother of Superior Court Judge Orlady, was seriously ill at the home of Mr. W. A. Boal, the last week, from dysentery. She is slowly recovering.

——Our esteemed Democratic farmer friend, Jacob Neese, of Gregg, gave us a call and reports all well in his vicinity; he raised over 900 bushels of potatoes from four acres of ground.

——Harrison Kline, the Republican nominee for Treasurer, with his family, is tenting on the ground. Although a Patron and taking a tent every year, he's got a double bitted axe to grind this time.

——Candidates for Legislature Schofield and Foster, and also "Little Phil" Womelsdorf are on the ground. They will be here all week, and there will be very few people who won't know they have been here.

——Our worthy friend, Geo. Swab, of Harris, has been here for a week, making himself useful in superintending the Harris twp. stone crusher which is chewing up boro rocks. The crusher was purchased from agent Samuel Rowe.

——Rev. Covert, of East Conemaugh Pa., was the guest of Prof. W. A. Krise over Sunday. He is a minister of the Presbyterian church, and filled the pulpit at Spring Mills in the morning, and at Centre Hall in the afternoon. He delivered an able sermon here.

——Will Durst, son of James Durst, came home this week, after a stay of about a year in Illinois. He came back to attend the picnic, but does not intend returning; Pennsylvania's good enough.

——One of the most genial and accommodating officials about headquarters is Col. J. F. Weaver, of Milesburg. The Col. is a staunch Granger, and is at the helm in dictating the policy of the Centre county grange organ, *The Patron*. There is no more staunch supporter of free silver on the ground than Col. Weaver, and few are more familiar with the subject.

——Isaac Frain, County Deputy of the Grange is on the ground, and is taking an active interest in all the affairs. He has been heard on the stage in the auditorium and is a most forcible speaker. Mr. Frain has a fine exhibit of stock. He keeps only blooded stock and is exceedingly proud of his display.

COBURN.

A Breezy Letter From the Busy Town Down the Valley.

Mr. Treaster and wife of Woodward, were visiting at the home of Andrew Vonada over Sunday.

Mrs. T. G. Hosterman and Mrs. Jane Ettlinger of Woodward, visited at the home of M. M. Harbach on Sunday; on their way home they almost had a runaway; while driving through town near the postoffice, one of the traces tore and the horse started to run, but the timely arrival of R. F. Vonada averted what might have been a serious accident.

Mr. Charles, wife and two children, of Mifflinburg are at present sojourning at the hospitable home of station agent G. R. Stover.

Mrs. Mollie Funk has gone on an extended trip to Sugar valley and other points; she has stored her household goods and will remain away an indefinite time.

Luther Guisewite has erected a large coal shed near his grain house on the same site the other one stood that was destroyed by fire last winter.

W. H. Meyer and his charming daughter Miss Virna, took in the business men's picnic at Hecla Park last Wednesday.

W. E. Braucht and J. F. Garthoff, of this place, commenced their term of school in Haines township on Monday; the former is stationed at the new Creek school and the latter at Wolfs; may success attend you in your labors.

The festival on Saturday evening held by the United Evangelical congregation did not prove a financial success on account of the rain; nearly all their goods had to be sold at a sacrifice.

The schools of this township will open on Monday, the 28th, for a term of six months.

Are you going to the picnec? is what you hear on all sides.

Ed. Robinson took two car loads of provision, feed, etc., to the Anthracite coal regions on Tuesday, for Luther Guisewite; Ed is a hustler at the business.

James Harter and wife left on Tuesday morning for Gettysburg and other points of interest; they expect to remain about a week.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

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FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED executors of the estate of David Hennigh, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, one mile south-east of Old Fort, on

— FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of said deceased:

That valuable tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre County, one mile east of Old Fort containing

— 155 ACRES —

more or less. There are 25 or 30 acres in good young timber and the balance is in a good state of cultivation. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a large bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. There is a good orchard of choice fruit on the premises, also three good cisterns. The farm is underlaid with iron ore and all improvements are in good repair. It is desirably located and is one of the finest farms in the valley. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ADAM BARTGES,
S. P. HENNIGH,
Executors.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against meddling in any manner with the personal property of the undersigned. Under no circumstances will any bills be paid except those contracted personally, and any one meddling in any manner with the personal belongings, which constitute everything at her home will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. LYDIA A. FAUST.
sept3-3t Potters Mills.

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9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
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11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**...	.25
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13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness.....	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
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20	**Whooping Cough**.....	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**.....	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**.....	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**.....	.25
34	**Sore Throat,** Quincy, Ulcerated Throat.	.25

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5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
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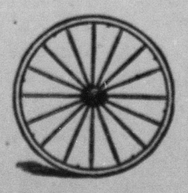

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Good, dark Winter Suits, 98c; better qualities $1.24 and up to the best. Men's good heavy Winter Suits, $4, $4.50, $4.75. Men's fine All Wool Suits, $6, upwards. Men's fine Clay Worsted Dress Suits from $4.90 to $15. A handsome line of Boys' and Youth's Suits, $2.75 up.

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A fine line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. A fine Dongola Ladies Shoe at $1. A better quality razor, square or common sense toe, $1.25 to $3.50. Children's good and serviceable school Shoes from 50c to the best. Infants' good Shoes from 25c to 65c. Boys' good wearing Shoe from 90c to $2.50. Men's good working Shoes $1.24. Men's fine dress Shoes, $1.15 to $5.

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KEEP A-GOIN'.

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hails or if it snows,
Keep a-goin'!
'Tain't no use to sit and whine
When the fish ain't on your line;
Bait your hook an' keep on tryin'—
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out o' every dime?
Gettin' broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' prime!
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing!
Hear the bells that sweetly ring!
When you feel like singin'—sing!
Keep a-goin'!

—"A Rhymer" in "The Minstrel."

HOW I WON MY WIFE.

I was in the lowest of low water. I, a playwright whose pieces possessed—of that the author at least was convinced—the power of drawing large sums from the pockets of the multitudinous pleasure-seekers of the metropolis. Alas! I had not convinced the managers that I, a "rank outsider," whose only dramatic fame rested upon the production of a farce at a suburban church entertainment, could possibly write a three-cent comedy which should make the boxes smile, the stalls titter, the dress circle grin, the pit roar, and the gallery scream with unrestrainable merriment.

I was, as I have said, in low water. I had sent my latest comedy—"Sobersides, the Funny Man"—to the actor-manager of the Thespian, and was a little more than doubtful of the result.

With "Sobersides, the Funny Man," pigeon-holed at the Thespian, I had nothing to do but to struggle on as best I could on the minimum of cash obtained by doing sweating reviewing for a supposed respectable journal. One day when I had scampered through ten volumes and written notices of them for the princely remuneration of half as many shillings I was surprised (and not altogether agreeably) by a visit from my uncle. A worthy button merchant of Birmingham, he would never forgive me having quitted the position which he had found for me in his office, that I might seek to earn a "beggarly subsistence" by my pen. "Pens," he would say, "are made for bookkeeping—not for bookmaking." And bookmaking in Fleet street was, to his mind, no less disreputable than bookmaking on the race course.

Well, Uncle Joe came, and if I did not exactly welcome the coming, I was certainly delighted to speed the parting guest. Before he left I had decided that he was not so bad after all, for he treated me to an excellent dinner, and gave me—("Ods banks and bullion!" as Sir Lucius would have said)—a fifty-pound note.

I went to Euston to see the old boy off, softened toward him almost to the degree of offering to return like a prodigal to Birmingham and its buttons. As the train was on the point of starting Uncle Joe threw me an envelope, saying, "I was fool enough to buy that when in Brussels. You may have it, Jack, for all it's worth."

The envelope, much to my amusement, contained a ticket in the Brussels Grand International Lottery.

On the way to my lodgings I revolved the question: What shall I do now? I determined to husband my means so that I might live on the $250 as long as possible, while making further efforts at original work. Strong in my new capitalist conceit, I wrote to the editor whose sweated reviewer-in-chief I had been; and threw up my connection with his paper; and then, having no ties of work to bind me to London, I determined to live on the Continent as cheaply as possible while I wrote another play. A happy thought struck me; why not go to Brussels while working and waiting for something to turn up? (We are all more or less intimately connected with the great family of Micawber.) I looked again at the lottery ticket, and learned that the drawing was at the beginning of July. Ever a creature of impulse, I was by noon the following day in Brussels.

I had been in the Belgian capital before, and made my way at once to an unobtrusive hotel in a side street off the Rue de la Madeleine. In the hotel entrance I saw a flaming bill about the lottery, giving the exact date of the drawing as July 4. A happy augury this, thought I, for that will be Independence day! The first prize represented an enormous sum, the very consideration of which gave me the dreams of a millionaire. I began to consider my ticket as a really valuable possession, almost as though it were an actual draft for the amount of the first prize, and at the very least as a kind of talisman which was to pass me along the road to good fortune. Such, indeed, it was to prove, in a manner I could never have imagined.

During my stay I was determined to do Brussels thoroughly. I spent my mornings in work, my afternoons in wandering in all quarters of the city, and my evenings at Wauxhall. Gay with light, life and music, the popular resort exercised a great fascination over me.

On the first visit my eye was taken by an obviously English couple who sat near me—an old man and a young woman. The latter it was who attracted me. Her pale face was full of character and lit up by large, clear gray eyes, her whole expression being one of somewhat listless sadness. I found myself speculating as to who she was, where she lived, and why she lived, as I soon decided that she must, in semi-solitude with her morose father—I took their relationship for granted—who scarcely ever, while they were within my ken, addressed a word to her.

Night after night I went to Wauxhall drawn—though I would not then admit it—by a pair of clear grey eyes. There the ill-assorted couple always sat, scarcely ever speaking to one another, she listening abstractedly to the music, he mostly reading a newspaper. As the last item on the programme was begun they invariably rose to depart.

One night—I confess it with a certain feeling of shame—I followed them with the object of finding where they lived. Down the Rue de la Loi and the Rue Royal they went as far as the Place St. Gudule, and there, in a crowd close to the cathedral, I lost sight of them, although I apostrophized myself as a blanked fool for doing so. I, a penniless playwright—I liked the name, though still among the great unplayed! Suppose I met them, suppose my infatuation for a pathetic pale face with searching gray eyes should develop into real passionate love for the living, pulsing personality to which they belonged; what could I do—I, whose worldly possessions consisted of about $200, a few unacted plays, and some unpublished stories.

Thus I reasoned with myself, but reason has little to do in governing a man's actions in these matters; and, besides, I argued, probably I shall be promptly disillusioned as soon as I have spoken to "Miss Gray Eyes."

The very next evening my opportunity occurred; nor was I slow to seize it. I reached Wauxhall early, and took my place close by the table where the unknown ones were in the habit of sitting. Presently the man arrived alone. My heart sank within me—she was not coming—and then rebounded, for there should be no difficulty in tackling the man when by himself. I pretended to be earnestly reading a paper, but out of the tail of my eye observed the new comer take his accustomed seat. The band struck up a lively tune, and I was wondering how I should introduce myself when a voice at my shoulder said:

"Sir, when you have done with your paper may I glance at it for a moment?"

I started at being thus suddenly addressed, looked up and found the bent figure of the father of "Miss Gray Eyes" standing by me. Here was luck! I diplomatically offered the paper at once, and before the evening was over had had some talk with Mr. Mortimer; and fairly accurately did I gauge his character as that of a man prematurely aged and deeply bitten with the gambling mania. So far as I would permit him his whole talk was of stocks and shares, of odds and chances. When he rose to go I proffered him my arm. He glanced suspiciously at me and then took it. Before we reached his home I ventured timorously enough to ask after his usual companion, and to express a hope that she was not ill. No; she had stayed in on account of a headache.

I was not slow in pressing my advantage. The next evening I boldly approached the Mortimers, and, grudgingly, the old man introduced me. Now, said I to myself, now for disillusionment. What self-deceivers we are, for I neither wanted nor expected to be disillusioned.

And I was not. Night after night I talked to Grace—I had heard her father call her so, and thenceforward she was Grace to me, and the more we talked the more we found that we had many tastes in common. I became daily more devoted to this girl, of whose existence I knew nothing a short month ago. Oh, if I only should secure the first prize in the lottery, or if only my comedy were to be produced at the Thespian, then, I might dare—what might I not dare?

One morning I went to the Botanical Garden, for Grace had said the evening before that she often spent an hour there at noon. A couple of small children came playing near where I sat. They began chattering to one another in French as they gathered up stones from the path and arranged them on the garden seat. I tried talking to the youngsters, and they promptly began transferring the pebbles from the seat to my knees, laughing merrily the while. I was so taken up with them that I did not notice any one approach and was startled at hearing a sweet, familiar voice say:

"Mr. Drummond, what are those children doing?"

I rose at once, to the disturbance of their playthings. "Good-morning, Miss Mortimer; this is an unexpected pleasure."

She blushed at my remark, seeing, I supposed, with feminine sharpness, that I was merely there on the chance of meeting her. The two little children evidently decided that I was an unsatisfactory comrade, and returned to their garden seat as a more stable foundation for their buildings. When addressing my companion they called her "Mees Marner," and I suppose that I looked surprised, for she said:

"I was about to tell you, Mr. Drummond, that my name is not Mortimer. Mr. Mortimer is my stepfather. These are my young pupils," she added, "whom I bring out here every morning as a recompense for having made them try to twist their little tongues into speaking our language."

During this morning and some subsequent ones—for it is curious how often we happened to meet in the same place—I learned much of my charmer's history. Her stepfather was a retired officer whose means had all been swallowed up in a notorious bank failure of a few years earlier. They had but $500 a year, and both being without near relatives, had gone to Brussels to be able to live cheaply, she adding to their income by giving lessons in English. I in turn told everything there was to tell of my uneventful history; allowing, perhaps, that wish which is sometimes father to the thought to influence my account of the chances of my comedy's success.

It is curious how soon acquaintance ripens into friendship and friendship develops into intimacy between people of a common origin thrown together in a foreign country. June was not half through when, despite my impecuniosity, I had asked Grace whether she would be my wife if my play were to prove successful and I had a reasonable chance of being able to offer her a comfortable home. My declaration, made with the stammering diffidence of one asking far more than his deserts, was met with indignation.

"Mr. Drummond, if you wait until then I certainly will not; for if I marry at all it would be because I cared for you, and not for a 'reasonable chance of a comfortable home.'"

"How can I ask the woman I love to share possible beggary?"

"How? In very much the same way as you would ask her to share possible dukedom."

"But, Grace, will you marry me?"

"Jack"—for the first time my baptismal name seemed to have something of good in it—"whatever I may promise, I cannot bind myself without my father's consent; for I promised my mother always to look after him, and I certainly cannot leave him against his wish, and, besides, my £100 a year—you did not know the princely income is mine!—is all he has to live on, so that if I marry—you see, Jack, I am going to use ifs now—I must leave that to him."

We agreed that Grace should excuse herself from accompanying her father to Wauxhall that evening, and I should tackle him on the subject of our engagement.

It was difficult indeed. At first the old man stormed—he would never consent; Grace was doing this because she was tired of him; she was going to desert him; he would starve—and so on. It was as much as I could do to restrain my indignation. I pointed out that, far from leaving him to starve, Grace would let him use her income as long as he lived, and this partly mollified him. If she would lend him the capital instead he could double it in six weeks by a certain investment. I hazarded the childish suggestion that if I secured the lottery prize I would lend him £500 to invest in that stock which he, with all a gambler's superstitious pertinacity, declared would restore his fortunes.

My imbecile reference to the lottery did what reason could not do.

"You have a ticket in the lottery? What is its number?"

"It is 0,058,310."

"What!" he exclaimed with feverish energy.

"What?"

I repeated the number.

"Why," he began murmuring to himself, "fifty-eight, just my age; thirty-one, the number of our house, and three naughts—there's luck in three."

We were now approaching his apartments, and I seemed no nearer gaining his consent, when, clutching me by the arm, he said:

"In my hands that ticket must be a lucky one. Give it to me and you marry Grace to-morrow."

The proposal was a shocking one—it seemed suspiciously like buying and selling; but there was little time to think, and I said, with barbarous promptitude, "I will."

On the last day of June Grace Marner became Mrs. Jack Drummond.

I called at the postoffice for letters on the evening before our simple wedding. There was a note from the great man of the Thespian, saying most flattering things of "Sobersides, the Funny Man," and asking me to call, as he would like to put the piece in immediate rehearsal! I telegraphed that I would be in town in two days.

When we were speeding from Brussels I showed by newly-made wife the letter, and she said, with affected indignation:

"I am afraid that I have married a comfortable home after all!"

Two or three days after we reached London I got a letter from Uncle Joe—I had announced my return, but not my marriage—saying: "Congratulations! I kept the number of that ticket I gave you, and now see by the paper that you have won the first prize."

I wrote an answer—brief, but to the point.

"Dear Uncle Joe—The lottery ticket which you kindly gave me—how can I ever be grateful enough?—has brought me something better than a prize—it has given me a wife."

As for the fate of my comedy, every advertisement boarding in London informs you that it is "still running."—Lloyd's Weekly.

Some of the New York dry-goods houses protect clothing and woolen fabrics from moths by placing the goods in rooms chilled with cold air.

It is unwise to have a house too much shaded. An Italian proverb says that "where the sun never comes in the doctor must."

BICYCLING FOR WOMEN.

WHAT IT HAS DONE TO IMPROVE THEIR PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Wheeling Possesses Charms Enjoyed by No Other Forms of Sport---The Danger of Attempting Too Much at First.

Mr. Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New York Division, League of American Wheelmen, has an article on "The Bicycle Outlook" in The Century. The following is an extract:

After a close study of the question for five years, I am ready to express my belief that the use of the bicycle will do more to improve the physical condition of American women, and therefore of the American people, than any other agency yet devised. Argument on this point has given way to demonstration. Women are riding the wheel in all parts of the country, and their increasing numbers testify to its benefits and its popularity. The average woman loves to be out of doors; she enjoys the change of scene, the gentle exercise, the delightful companionship of congenial friends, and the exhilarating benefits of contact with the pure air and bright sunlight, which the knowledge of cycling brings within her reach. To the woman, as to the man, these features, possessed by no other form of sport, comprise the foundation on which the popularity of the bicycle will rest.

The only possible danger in cycling for women lies in the fascination which sometimes tempts her to undue effort. In common with every other form of exercise, bicycle-riding may of course be overdone, and as well by women as by men; but under proper advice from the family physician, supplemented by such practical suggestions as may be had from an intelligent instructor or from an experienced rider, any woman in a fair condition of health may undertake bicycle-riding with a feeling of certainty that the result will be delightful and helpful in a measure that was never anticipated.

A mistake commonly made by women riders, and indeed by new riders of both sexes, is that of undertaking too much at first. Overexertion induces discouragement, and recollection of a tiresome ride has been known to deter new riders from repeating the attempt. The real pleasure of bicycle riding can be had only by keeping in mind this little truth. No new rider should continue the first trip to such a point as to feel weariness. A half hour is in most cases ample for the first road ride, and it should not be continued beyond that time, except by the strongest and most capable rider. The tyro exerts more power than the expert, and in consequence becomes more rapidly tired. He pushes the pedals with undue force, fails to sit erect, fails to sit still, and tends to follow what seems to him to be an erratic motion of the wheel by a swinging and wobbling of the body which not only tends to increase and make real what was only an imaginary difficulty, but insures also the quick coming of fatigue, that might otherwise have been avoided.

The new rider should learn to sit erect and to sit still, and in the early stages of his road practice avoid long rides, remembering that the exertion which he puts forth in his first efforts will be more than sufficient, as soon as a little skill has been acquired, to propel his wheel many miles farther than was covered by his first trip. If the first ride is wearisome, it should not be repeated on the next following day, but rather upon alternate days, until such skill is acquired as will enable the new rider to enjoy his outing without suffering too much fatigue.

Bicycling for women has received the indorsement of our leading women and our best physicians. The bicycle-dealers of most of our large towns state that the number of bicycles sold to women is daily increasing, and that the established popularity of bicycling among the gentle sex is assured. The tendency of the bicycle market to lower prices, even of wheels of the reliable grade, will doubtless increase the use of the wheel among women, and enhance its aggregate benefit to the sex.

When the time comes that the delightful country roads and shaded lanes can be so kept as to make more general the practice of touring during the vacation season of the year, the wheel will have gained its true measure of value as a health restorer, and will attract thousands of riders from among the women of the land who do not yet know the joys of a hearty appetite and of refreshment induced by sound sleep.

GOLD-FIELDS OF GUIANA.

An Arizona Miner's Prospecting Tour Among Them.

Thomas Dalgleish, an old Arizona miner, has written an account of his own personal adventures among "The Gold-Fields of Guiana," for the Century. Mr. Dalgleish says:

The first fine placer on the Cuyuni was found in 1893 by a Frenchman named Jacobs. His outfit was furnished by two Portuguese named Carras and Rosa. They took out from two hundred to three hundred pounds a month for two or three years, the gold being worth $195 a pound. When I reached there in 1893 the placer was in full working order. Jacobs is said to have disposed of his gains at Monte Carlo; Carrara died insolvent; Rosa left a few thousands; that is, in brief, the history of the owners of one of the richest placer mines in that country. The mine was sold in 1895 for $1,500, and Jacobs is now simply an employee in the placer. The Barnard Syndicate has taken out a great deal of gold from placers situated on the Potaro River; but it is my impression that placer-mining is about over unless new territory is opened up. Quartz-mining is still in its infancy. There are at present two quartz-mines in operation on the Barima River with a good showing; but they are in the disputed territory, and I think have been obliged to shut down. Quartz on the Cuyuni is finely defined, although there is not a quartz mine on the river at present; but in all probability good quartz mines will yet be worked in British Guiana.

At present it is impossible for a poor man to prospect to advantage in that country. He must purchase all his provisions at Georgetown; buy or hire a boat; pay big wages to his captain and boatman, and give security for the wages of his men and pay for their food. I have known only one or two poor men who have made a stake out there.

After prospecting three or four months, which is very fatiguing and trying to the constitution of the strongest, a man may find nothing; but he will have learned a good deal. Then he may take a notion, if he has a few hundreds left, to buy another outfit. This time he may find a creek that will pay him one or two ounces a day in the ton. When that much is got in the ton, sluices are soon put in, which yield two or three times as much gold. If he has the good fortune to keep his health and to find gold, he has to carry his yield to Badtaca Grove, where he passes through the gold station. Here every man, both laborer and master, is searched. Some think this very disagreeable, but I see nothing objectionable in the law, which is a great protection to the placer-owner, the object being to prevent laborers and others from stealing gold. At Georgetown he must carry his gold to the Commissioner's office, where he gets a permit to pay the royalty at another government office, after which he may sell it to the banks.

Miners are not allowed to sell gold in the bush or in Georgetown. Each day a miner must enter his find in his gold-book, and if an inspector should come along and find gold that was not entered he might confiscate it. This is why a miner must buy his entire outfit in Georgetown, and have money enough to see himself through before he starts. All the British colonial officials, at least all that I came in contact with, are polite and gentlemanly. I have met foreigners who think their laws are very stringent, but I would rather be where there is some law than on the other side of the Yucatan, where there is none.

The Prince's Cast-off Clothing.

As the Prince of Wales has set the pace in matters of fashion for many years past it is something of interest to know how his purchases are made. According to one of the British papers the prince never orders less than eight suits of clothes at a time, for each of which he pays the uniform price of $40. He never wears a pair of trousers more than four times, and since his valet does not fall heir to his wardrobe, and as his discarded clothes are not among the perquisites of his valet, there is a stock of thousands of them at Marlborough house. At his death he will doubtless have as large a collection as did King George IV., the auction of whose clothes extended through three weeks. All the prince's clothes, old and new—except his hats, which for some reason are kept at Sandringham—are stored at Marlborough house in what is known as the "brushing rooms," where several men are kept busy looking after them. The uniforms and state robes alone at Marlborough house are insured for $20,000, so that his entire wardrobe must represent a very comfortable fortune.

Money in Bicycle Inventions.

Inventions of bicycle sundries are just now apparently the most profitable direction in which mechanical ingenuity can be directed. All the really meritorious devices on the markets for wheels and wheelmen are selling well and returning fine dividends to their owners. And the most remarkable feature of the case is the fact that these prove paying investments from the start and no losing system of introducing them is necessary, as in other businesses.

One of the most remarkable instances of this state of affairs is the case of a popular saddle made of aluminum and leather. It was invented less than two years ago and has been on the market but a short time. Yet this year the sales have already reached 80,000, and there are more to come. On this 80,000 the inventor realized 50 cents apiece, or $40,000, a tidy little sum, which would be considered a fortune by some people and does fairly well for an annual income on a bicycle sundry. —Chicago Tribune.

Cripples Carried to the Polls.

It has been many years since, by the "Crime of the Nations," Poland was destroyed and divided up between Prussia, Austria and Russia; but the national feeling of this noble race is alive and strong to-day. This fact was brought out at the recent by-election at Schwetz, Polish Prussia. The struggle was characterized by extraordinary bitterness. Polish workmen who had left the constituency since 1893 were brought back at the expense of the Polish landlords.

Cripples and confirmed invalids were carried to the polls, and even a dying man who had partaken of the last sacrament was borne to the voting urn, where he deposited his ballot. A sanguinary encounter took place between a Polish nobleman and several German electors who attempted to stop his carriage. The nobleman drew a revolver and severely wounded two of his assailants.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

THE ISLAND OF SPITZBERGEN.

It Was Once Famous for Its Whale and Shark Fisheries.

Spitzbergen has been crossed at last! From Tromso, Sweden, came the intelligence recently that the expedition organized by Sir W. Martin Conway has accomplished the feat so frequently attempted by others in vain. For the first time the interior of this strange land mass has been explored, and the data secured will doubtless make a most interesting contribution to human knowledge. Spitzbergen has been best known hitherto in connection with Arctic explorations and its once prosperous fisheries.

The fisheries are still valuable, though not nearly so important as in former days. One marine animal sought by the pelagic hunters is the great northern shark. It is one of the largest of all sharks and is not dangerous to man. The liver of a single full-grown specimen yields four or five barrels of oil. This oil is useful for several purposes, but it figures in commerce most conspicuously as a substitute for cod liver oil. Much of the cod liver oil now on the market is in reality obtained from shark's livers. Shark skin is employed to a considerable extent for leather, and a superior kind of sand paper is made from it.

In the seventeenth century a considerable town was created on the neighboring island of Amsterdam, where, on a broad plain, grew up the astonishing village of Smeerenberg. Here, within ten degrees of the North Pole, for a score of years prevailed an amount of comfort and prosperity that can scarcely be credited by the visitor of to-day in that desolate Arctic region. In the train of the whalers followed merchant vessels, loaded with wine, brandy, tobacco and edibles unknown in the fare of the hardy fishers. Shops were opened, drinking booths erected, wooden and even brick houses constructed for the laborers and whalemen. Bakeries were put up, and, as in Holland, the sound of the baker's horn, announcing hot, fresh bread for sale, drew crowds of eager purchasers. The Dutch frau was not deterred by the frigidity of the latitude from becoming a temporary resident of Smeerenberg. But the shore fisheries soon failed, and, the whalers being driven to the remote and open seas, this strange summer city fell into decadence and eventual ruin. Near the vanished town lie today the mortal remains of more than 1,000 stalwart fishermen.

From the Spitzbergen whale fishery Holland drew in a little over a century about $90,000,000. The most recent attempt to colonize the island was in 1872, when Sweden and Norway proposed to take possession of the whole country; but Russia objected. In 1803 the Norwegian, Carlsen, accomplished for the first time the feat of circumnavigating Spitzbergen. One of the most interesting features of the main island is an ice sheet 3,000 feet thick, which flows toward the east and presents on the coast a precipitous wall insurmountable from the sea. Its sea front presents the broadest known glacier.

Prehistoric Horse of the Rockies.

Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, in The Century describes the remarkable fossil remains that are found near Bridger Lake in the Rockies. He says:

If we leave the lake shore and pass into the drier upland, we discover the clever little four-toed horse, swift, alert, intelligent. He is, to use the modern measure, only four hands, or sixteen inches, high, so he would not reach the knee of the Uintathere, and could be devoured at one sitting by the Patriofelis. His limbs are as slender as pencils. His large eyes are much farther forward than in the horse. He could readily hide among the taller stalks and it is possible that he had the beginning of protective stripes imitating reed shadows upon his neck and mane. In his hair and coloring, however, we pass into pure conjecture. His well-worn, chisel-shaped front teeth indicate that he was already a cropper or browser, and the evident secret of his triumphant persistence over his ponderous contemporaries is that he learned to browse just about the time that grasses began to appear. He was the animal for the times.

Story of a Great Painter.

Munkacsy, the great painter, is a man of keen wit. Some time ago a connoisseur, whose passion for getting things cheap equals his love for art, called on the painter and asked to purchase some of his works at a reduced price. The painter was at first indignant, and then amused. "By all means," said Munkaczy. "I can tell you where you can get a great deal of work from my brush at a very low figure. If you go to my native village of Munkaczy, in Hungary, you will find plenty of walls and outhouses there which I painted when I was Michael Lieb, painter and glazier."

The connoisseur rejoined that he wanted to purchase Munkaczy's pictures, and the great artist turned on him in a perfect frenzy of rage and drove him out of his studio. Munkaczy never forgets, nor is afraid to mention, his lowly beginnings. Now one of the greatest living artists, he recalls with pride that at one time he painted outhouses, sign posts and walls, gradually, by dint of sheer genius, rising to his present position in the world of art.

The tortoise generally attains the age of four hundred years.

In France a man can secure a divorce from his wife if she goes on the stage

Take

The best when you need medicine. For blood, appetite, nerves, stomach, liver, nothing equals

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

PAVED WITH DIAMONDS.

Thousands of the Precious Stones Found in the Streets of Kimberley.

When in the early '70's the four great Kimberley mines were discovered, the innumerable diggers who rushed to the new Eldorado found themselves seriously handicapped owing to the scarcity of water. Wate ris indispensable to the successful working of diamondiferous ground. "Dry sorting," as it is called, which the Kimberley pioneers were compelled to resort to during the first two years, involved a great loss of diamonds, thousands having been lost in this manner. The ground thus sorted became known as debris, huge mounds of which can still be seen about the mines.

When Kimberley was created a municipality and proper roadways constructed, it was found that this debris made excellent pavement, and miles of Kimberley streets were paved with the refuse from the mines. The amalgamation of the mines in 1887, followed by the shutting down of two mines, threw many diggers out of work, causing a great deal of distress. This caused attention to be drawn to the dormant wealth of the Kimberley pavements. The Town Council decided to gradually parcel out portions of the streets among the unemployed, and this has been going on up to the present time. The pavement is broken up, then washed and carefully sorted for diamonds, upwards of £40,000 worth of diamonds having been thus recovered in one year alone. As showing the loss entailed by the old dry-sorting process from twenty to over 100 carat diamonds have been found in this debris. As much as £2,000 worth of diamonds have been recovered out of a patch 100 feet square.

Diamonds are picked up in the streets of Kimberley almost daily, especially after a rainfall, and the diamonds still contained in the pavements are estimated at a fabulous sum.

Showman—This is a picture of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea. One of the audience—But I don't see the Israelites! Showman—Oh, they've just crossed over! One of the audience—Well, where are the Egyptians? Showman—They're just gone under! Say, how much will you take to take your money back?—Pick-Me-Up.

An Albany paper inquires: "What is fame?" Well, we don't know; but we don't believe any man can be truly famous nowadays until he has been cured of some patent medicine disease and got his picture into the papers as miraculously saved.

SACRED CONFIDENCE.

NO WOMAN'S LETTER PUBLISHED EXCEPT BY REQUEST.

Mrs. Pinkham's Tender Relations With the Suffering of Her Sex—Women Who Cannot Hide Their Happiness.

There is a class of women who, from their own experience, sympathize with their suffering sisters, and in order that such suffering may be lessened, nobly put aside false modesty and in heartfelt gratitude publish to the world what every woman should know.

Mrs. W. L. Elliott, Liscomb, Iowa, is one of those women, and has requested us to publish the facts in her case, otherwise it would not be done, as all such evidence is treated in sacred confidence, unless publication is requested by the writer.

She says to Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish you would publish the circumstances of my case, in order that other women may be benefited by my experience.

"I doctored nearly all the time for two years. I spent several hundred dollars without receiving much benefit. Last June I wrote to you and described all my aches and pains. Such a long list as there was: headache, backache, bearing-down pains, terrible soreness, constipation, dizziness, feeling of extreme lassitude, irregularity and nausea; but you answered my letter and told me just what to do. I followed your advice.

"After taking eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and three bottles of Blood Purifier, I am glad to write you that I have not enjoyed such good health for years, and I am able to do all my own work. I can surely sound the praises of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a number of my friends are taking it upon my recommendation."—Mrs. W. L. Elliott, Liscomb, Iowa.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Soft Tongue."

TEXT: "A soft tongue breaketh the bone."—Proverbs xxv., 15.

When Solomon said this he drove a whole volume into one phrase. You, of course, will not be so silly as to take the words of the text in a literal sense. They simply mean to set forth the fact there is a tremendous power in a kind word. Although it may seem to be very insignificant, its force is indescribable and illimitable. Pungent and all-conquering utterance: "A soft tongue breaketh the bone."

If I had time I would show you kindness as a means of defense, as a means of usefulness, kindness as a means of domestic harmony, kindness as best employed by governments for the taming and curing of criminals, and kindness as best adapted for the settling and adjusting of international quarrel; but I shall call your attention only to two of these thoughts.

And first, I speak to you of kindness as a means of defense. Almost every man, in the course of his life, is set upon and assaulted. Your motives are misinterpreted or your religious or political principles are bombarded. What to do under such circumstances is the question. The first impulse of the natural heart says: "Strike back. Give as much as he sent. Trip him into the ditch which he dug for your feet. Gash him with as severe a wound as that which he inflicted on your soul. Shot for shot. Sarcasm for sarcasm. An eye for an eye. A tooth for a tooth." But the better spirit in the man's soul rises up and says: "You ought to consider the matter." You look up into the face of Christ and say: "My Master, how ought I to act under these difficult circumstances?" And Christ instantly answers: "Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." Then the old nature rises up again and says: "You had better not forgive him until first you have chastised him. You will never get him in so tight a corner again. You will never have such an opportunity of inflicting the right kind of punishment upon him again. First chastise him and then let him go." "No," says the better nature, "hush, thou foul heart. Try the soft tongue that breaketh the bone."

Have you ever in all your life known acerbity and acrimonious dispute to settle a quarrel? Did they not always make matters worse and worse and worse? About fifty-five years ago there was a great quarrel in the Presbyterian family. Ministers of Christ were thought orthodox in proportion as they had measured lances with other clergyman of the same denomination. The most outrageous personalities were abroad. As, in the autumn, a hunter comes home with a string of game, partridges and wild ducks, slung over his shoulder, so there were many ministers who came back from the ecclesiastical courts with long strings of doctors of divinity whom they had shot with their own rifle. The division became wider, the animosity greater, until after awhile some good men resolved upon another tack. They began to explain away the difficulties; they began to forgive each other's faults; and lo! the great Church quarrel was settled; and the new school Presbyterian Church and the old school Presbyterian Church became one. The different parts of the Presbyterian order, welded by a hammer, a little hammer, a Christian hammer that the Scripture calls "a soft tongue."

"But," you say, "what are we to do when slanders assault us, and there come acrimonious sayings all around about us, and we are abused and spit upon?" My reply is: Do not go and attempt to chase down the slanders. Lies are prolific, and while you are killing one, fifty are born. All your demonstrations of indignation only exhaust yourself. You might as well on some summer night when the swarms of insects are coming up from the meadows and disturbing you and disturbing your family, bring up some great "swamp angel," like that which thundered over Charleston, and try to shoot them down. The game is too small for the gun. But what, then, are you to do with the abuses that come upon you in life? You are to live them down!

I pass now to the other thought that I desire to present, and that is, kindness as a means of usefulness. In all communities you find skeptical men. Through early education, or through the maltreatment of professed Christian people, or through prying curiosity about the future world, there are a great many people who become skeptical in religious things. How shall you capture them for God? Sharp argument and sarcastic retort never won a single soul from skepticism to the Christian religion. While powerful books on "Evidences of Christianity" have their mission in confirming Christian people in the faith they have already adopted, I have noticed that when skeptical people are brought into the kingdom of Christ, it is through the charm of some genial soul and not by argument at all. Men are not saved through the head; they are saved through the heart. A storm comes out of its hiding place. It says: "Now we'll just rouse up all this sea;" and it makes a great bluster, but it does not succeed. Part of the sea is roused up—perhaps one-half of it or one-fourth of it. After awhile the calm moon, placid and beautiful, looks down, and the ocean begins to rise. It comes up to high-water mark, it embraces the great headlands. It submerges the beach of all the continents. It is the heart-throb of one world against the heart-throb of another world. And I have to tell you that while all your storms of ridicule and storms of sarcasm may rouse up the passion of an immortal nature, nothing less than the attractive power of Christian kindness can ever raise the deathless spirit to happiness and to God. I have more faith in the prayer of a child five years old, in the way of bringing an infidel back to Christ and to heaven than I have in all the hissing thunderbolts of ecclesiastical controversy. You cannot overcome men with religious argumentation. If you come at a skeptical man with an argument on behalf of the Christian religion, you put the man on his mettle. He says: "I see that man has a carbine. I'll use my carbine. I'll answer his argument with my argument." But if you come to that man, persuading him that you desire his happiness on earth and his eternal welfare in the world to come, he cannot answer it.

What I have said is just as true in the reclamation of the openly vicious. Did you ever know a drunkard to be saved through the caricature of a drunkard? Your mimicry of the staggering step and the thick tongue, and the disgusting hiccoughs, only worse maddens his brain. But if you come to him with kindness and sympathy; if you show him that you appreciate the awful grip of a depraved appetite; if you persuade him of the fact that thousands who had the grappling hooks of evil inclination clutched in their soul as firmly as they now are in his have been rescued, then a ray of light will flash across his vision, and it will seem as if a supernatural hand were steadying his staggering gait. A good many years ago there lay in the streets of Richmond, Va., a man dead drunk, his face exposed to the blistering noonday sun. A Christian woman passed along, looked at him and said, "Poor fellow!" She took her handkerchief and spread it over his face and passed on. The man roused himself from his debauch and began to look at the handkerchief, and, lo! on it was the name of a highly respectable Christian woman of the city of Richmond. He went to her, he thanked her for her kindness; and that one little deed saved him for this life, and saved him for the life that is to come. He was afterward Attorney-General of the United States; but, higher than all, he became the consecrated disciple of Jesus Christ. Kind words are so cheap it is a wonder we do not use them oftener. There are tens of thousands of people in these cities who are dying for the lack of one kind word. There is a business man who has fought against trouble until he is perfectly exhausted. He has been thinking about forgery about robbery, about suicide.

Go to the business man. Tell him that better times are coming, and tell him that you yourself were in a tight business pass, and the Lord delivered you. Tell him to put his trust in Christ. Tell him that Jesus Christ stands beside every business man in his perplexities. Tell him of the sweet promises of God's comforting grace. That man is dying for the lack of just one kind word. Go to-morrow and utter that one saving, omnipotent, kind word. Here is a soul that has been swamped in sin. He wants to find the light of the Gospel. He feels like a shipwrecked mariner looking out over the beach, watching for a sail against the sky. O, bear down on him. Tell him that the Lord waits to be gracious to him, that though he has been a great sinner, there is a great Saviour provided. Tell him that though his sins are as scarlet, they shall be as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool. That man is dying forever for the lack of one kind word.

O, that we might in our families and in our churches try the force of kindness. You can never drive men, women or children into the kingdom of God. A March northeaster will bring out more honeysuckles than fretfulness and scolding will bring out Christian grace. I wish that in all our religious work we might be saturated with the spirit of kindness. Missing that, we miss a great deal of usefulness. There is no need of coming out before men and thundering to them the law unless at the same time you preach to them the Gospel. The world is dying for lack of kindness.

These young people want it just as much as the old. The old people sometimes seem to think they have a monopoly of the rheumatisms, and the neuralgias, and the headaches, and the physical disorders of the world; but I tell you there are no worse heartaches than are felt by some of these young people. Do you know that much of the work is done by the young? Raphael died at thirty-seven, Richelieu at thirty-one; Gustavus Adolphus died at thirty-eight; Innocent III. came to his mightiest influence at thirty-seven; Cortez conquered Mexico at thirty; Don John won Lepanto at twenty-five; Grotius was Attorney-General at twenty-four; and I have noticed amid all classes of men that some of the severest battles and the toughest work come before thirty. Therefore we must have our sermons and our exhortations in prayer meeting all sympathetic with the young. And so with these people further on in life. What do these doctors and lawyers and merchants and mechanics care about the abstractions of religion? What they want is help to bear the whimsicalities of patients, the browbeating of legal opponents, the unfairness of customers, who have plenty of faultfinding for every imperfection of handiwork, but no praise for twenty excellences. What does that brain-racked, hand-blistered man care for Swingle's "Doctrine of Original Sin," or Augustine's "Anthropology?" You might as well go to a man who has the pleurisy and put on his side a plaster made out of Dr. Parr's "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence."

In all our sermons there must be help for every one somewhere. You go into an apothecary store; you see others being waited on; we do not complain because we do not immediately get the medicine; we know our turn will come after a while. And so, while all parts of the sermon may not be appropriate to our case, if we went prayerfully, before the sermon is through we shall have the divine prescription. I say to these young men who are going to preach the Gospel, these theological students—I say to them, We want in our sermons not more metaphysics, nor more imagination, nor more logic, nor more profundity. What we want in our sermons and Christian exhortations is more sympathy. When Father Taylor preached in the Sailors' Bethel at Boston, the jack tars felt that they had help for their duties among the ratlines and the forecastles. When Richard Weaver preached to the operatives in Oldham, England, all the working men felt that they had more grace for the spindles. When Dr. South preached to Kings and Princes and Princesses, all the mighty men and women who heard him felt preparation for their high station.

Do you not know that this simple story of a Saviour's kindness is to redeem all Nations? The hard heart of this world's obduracy is to be broken before that story. There is in Antwerp, Belgium, one of the most remarkable pictures I ever saw. It is "The Descent of Christ from the Cross." It is one of Rubens's pictures. No man can stand and look at that "Descent from the Cross," as Rubens pictured it, without having his eyes flooded with tears, if he have any sensibility at all. It is an overmastering picture—one that stuns you and staggers you and haunts your dreams. One afternoon a man stood in that cathedral looking at Rubens's "Descent from the Cross." He was all absorbed in that scene of a Saviour's sufferings, when the janitor came in and said: "It is time to close up the cathedral for the night. I wish you would depart." The pilgrim, looking at that "Descent from the Cross," turned around to the janitor and said: "No, no; not yet. Wait until they get Him down." Oh, it is the story of a Saviour's suffering kindness that is to capture the world. When the bones of that great behemoth of antiquity which has trampled all Nations shall be broken and shattered, it will be found out that the work was not done by the hammer of the iconoclast, or by the sword of the conqueror, or by the torch of persecution, but by the plain, simple, overwhelming force of "the soft tongue that breaketh the bone."

Kindness! We all need more of it in our hearts, our words and our behavior. The chief characteristic of our Lord was kindness. A gentleman in England died, leaving his fortune by will to two sons. The son that stayed at home destroyed the father's will and pretended that the brother who was absent was dead and buried. The absent brother, after awhile, returned and claimed his part of the property. Judges and jurors were to be bribed to say that the returned brother and son was no son at all, but an impostor. The trial came on. Sir Matthew Hale, the pride of the English court room and for twenty years the pride of jurisprudence, heard that that injustice was about to be practiced. He put off his official robe. He put on the garb of a miller. He went to the village where that trial was to take place. He entered the court room. He somehow got impaneled as one of the jurors. The bribes came around, and the man gave ten pieces of gold to the other jurors, but as this was only a poor miller, the briber gave to him only five pieces of gold. A verdict was brought in rejecting the right of this returned brother. He was to have no share in the inheritance. "Hold! my lord," said the miller. "Hold! we are not all agreed on this verdict. These other men have received ten pieces of gold in bribery and I have received only five." "Who are you? Where do you come from?" said the judge on the bench. The response was: "I am from Westminster Hall; my name is Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench. Off of that place, thou villian!" And so the injustice was balked, and so the young man got his inheritance.

It was all for another that Sir Matthew Hale took off his robe and put on the garb of a miller. And so Christ took off His robe of royalty and put on the attire of our humanity, and in that disguise He won our eternal portion. Now we are the sons of God. Joint heirs. We went off from home sure enough, but we got back in time to receive our eternal inheritance. And if Christ was so kind to us, surely we can afford to be kind to each other.

Electric Lines in Europe.

Electric lines in Europe increased in number from seventy to 111 during 1895, their length from 700 to 902 kilometers (560 miles). The only countries still free from electric traction are Bulgaria, Greece and Denmark.

A Great Recommendation.

In calling attention to its superior advantages as a place of residence, Manhattan, Kansas, dwells with especial stress upon the fact that the assessor was able to discover only forty-two pianos in that city.

JAKE BLOSSOM.

He Was the Best "Argufier" in the State of Colorado.

"Speaking of great talkers," said Uncle Simon, shuffling his chair and calling for another dose of whisky and syrup, "reminds me of Jake Blossom, that came out to the Gunnison country. Jake could beat anybody talking that ever I heard tell of. He was born down in Mizzoury somewhere.

"He came out to Gunnison when he was quite a young man, and he went right to the front. Couldn't help it. He talked his way right through everything. There wasn't no preachers then, and Jake did the talkin' at funerals, lynchings, weddings, political conventions, dedications of new saloons, and he was particularly strong on the Fourth of July. He could read the Declaration of Independence so's you would want to start right off and shoot the liver out of the first Englishman you could clap your eyes on. Argufy? There never was a man in the State of Colorado could argufy like Jake Blossom. He would stand up against a bar and discuss the law and the Constitution until the barkeeper would fall dead or the liquor would play out, one or the other.

"One night Jake fell dead himself, right in front of Blind Bob's bar. Fell down like as if he had been shot, with a word seventeen syllables long right between his teeth. You better believe there was consternation in that camp. They picked him up and laid him on a pool table. There was a good many said he wasn't dead at all; that he'd come to if he only had a little time and a drop of something. We tried to run a dose of brandy down his throat, but it wouldn't go. We stood around and discussed a long time what to do. There wasn't a doctor anywhere within human knowledge. We didn't want to take him out and plant him if he was still living.

"All at once Bill Duffy, who was town clerk, such as we had, pushed through and looked at Jake. He knowed Jake better'n any other man in town. They'd had many a hot argument together. Duffy stepped up to the table, leaned over Jake, and shouted in his nigh ear:

"'It's my opinion that the freein' of the slaves was the greatest mistake the Government of this here United States ever made.'

"Then Bill stood up and watched Jake's face. The corpse never moved a muscle. A tear stole into Bill's eye, he turned around and looked at all of us, and he said:

"'Boys, he's dead; you can bury him.'"

Richest Monarch in the World.

The vast wealth in jewels and specie left by the late Shah will be inherited by the new one, and $15,000,000 is not too high an estimate of their worth, the great globe of gold, incrusted with huge gems, being valued at £1,000,000, while the historical diamond, the Daryah-i-Nur, or Sea of Light, and a vast treasure of gems, form part of the largest and most valuable collection of precious stones in the world. Mozaffer-ed-Din commences his reign the wealthiest monarch of the world.

Mrs. Gray—I hear that Miss Brown is married. Her husband is a foreigner, is he not? Mrs. Green—He was not so considered at his home in France.—Boston Transcript.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

No hired hand would be willing to do a millionaire's work for the pay he gets.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know,

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $9 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

Finding fault with others is usually a round-about way of bragging on self.

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap costs more to make than any other floating soap made, but consumers have to pay no more for it. It is guaranteed to be 100 per cent. pure and the only floating soap made of Borax. Wrappers in red ink.

None can know what it means to suffer except those who also know what it means to love.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, 1894.

At a Glance

anyone can see the difference between the twin-bar of clear, pure

Sunlight Soap

and other laundry soaps, but you'll know the difference when you use it because it cleanses with

Less Labor
Greater Comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N.Y.

PRESIDENTIAL BILLS.

France Pays Much More than We for Her Chief Magistrate.

Compared with those of the President of France, the emoluments of the President of the United States are considerably less. Every one knows that the chief executive of this country receives a salary of $50,000 a year, but the other expenditures for which the nation allows him people are, in general, less cognizant of. His private secretaries, clerks, doorkeepers and servants cost $35,000 annually; $15,000 is at the President's disposal for buying furniture for the White House and for keeping it in repair; $3,000 is allowed for fuel, and $4,000 for maintaining the greenhouses up to the mark. The total cost is, therefore, about $107,000 per year.

The bare salary of the President of the French republic is $120,000, or $13,000 more than this country's total expenditure for a chief executive. In addition to this, the French President is allowed the services of two military and three civil secretaries, a small army of men servants (whose wages and board are paid by the State), house linen, fuel and light. His supply of game not only costs him nothing, but is so plentiful that he can sell nearly $10,000 worth a year after his own wants are satisfied, valuable preserves in the forests of Marly and Rambouillet being set apart for the President's use. Even his musical and theatrical tastes are paid for by the public, for he has a box both at the opera and the Theater Francais. If he does not care to use these boxes, however, the President and his family can enjoy the performance at home by telephonic communication.

A Mean Man.

"He is the meanest man living," said Mrs. Newlywed to a lady friend.

"In what sense is he mean?"

"When Jack and I were on our bridal tour he was sitting right opposite to us in the car, and whenever we came to a long tunnel he lit a cigar."—Texas Sifter.

Every summer we wish we were as cold-blooded as people say we are.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

There are two sides to every question, but prejudice never sees but one.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The best soldier in any army is the one who will obey orders the best.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

Give your child to the street, and you will give the world a thief.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Every man is a hypocrite who prays one way and lives another.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Every man must pay his own tuition in the school of experience.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Heart work is something that cannot be paid for in money.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25 cents per bottle.

Try to be independent without letting people know it.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

DON'T DRINK IT! More deaths caused by foul water than by any other cause. Our Well Drilling Machinery obviates the difficulty and drills wells below surface contaminations and effectually shuts them out. There is money in drilling wells with modern and first-class machinery. **LOOMIS & NYMAN**, Tiffin, Ohio.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent free. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

PNU 33

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

One Cup One Cent

Less than a cent in fact — and all Cocoa — pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Mass.

OH, LOOK!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

"Before and After Taking."

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

598 PAGES,
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 CTS. POST-PAID.

The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. **ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID.** Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 17.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Taken as a whole, is easily the best as well as the largest store in Bellefonte and is particularly strong in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS representing the Botany Mills, we are at all times ready to show you goods fresh from the looms, that for quality, price style, speak for themselves. We also carry a complete line of "Gold Medal" specialties in Black only. They rank among the best of the world's products in Black Dress Fabrics.

Our Dress Lining and Trimming Department.

Is up to date, and great care is taken to sell only such material as will give proper style and results, as required in modern dressmaking.

Notions and Novelties.

Immense Variety, Latest Ideas, Standard Goods, Lowest Prices.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

CAN'T KNIT?

Well if you can't your mother or grand-mother can. We can furnish the

YARN.....

We have just received our Fall shipment of yarns, Factory Yarns, and the celebrated

COLUMBIA YARNS.

German, Spanish, Saxony and Zephyrs.

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST YEAR.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

LOCAL GOSSIP.

Matters and Topics Prominently Before the Citizens.

Even the boys argue and take sides on the silver question.

Last Friday was one of this summer's scorchers—93 in the shade.

Potatoes are bot by our merchants at 12 and 15 cents per bu., in trade.

Colyer's new house, 2nd one this summer, is up. He'll have more.

Did the fakirs shave you well this week? "a fool and his money are soon parted."

Col. Weaver with family and fixin's arrived on the pic-nic ground Saturday morning.

Centre county has four papers that argue for free silver and four that defend the goldites.

Three years in succession potatoes have been an over-production, consequently low in price.

All will remember the great stampede last year caused by the terrific storm on the pic-nic ground.

If silver is harmful why dont the hoarders of gold, if they love the dear people, let out the yellow stuff and hoard the white awhile to prove their position?

We have not yet received that recipe: How some folks live without working. Would like to offer it as a premium to our advance paying subscribers.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a hacking cough when R. E. Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, and G. H. Long of Spring Mills, sole agents will furnish you a free sample bottle of this guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Sample free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

Imitation goods are gotten up for the ignorant and gullible. The persons able to read and write are not so easily fooled. They will insist that Hires Rootbeer is handed them, and nothing else "just as good." The best imitation is no good, and you know it. Refreshing to Campaign paraders.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

WELL RENDERED.

Big House Hear the Comedy-Drama, Hick'ry Farm.

Hick'ry Farm, a comedy-drama of New England life, was well rendered by home talent in the auditorium in Grange Park on Saturday and Monday evenings. Both nights big houses were had and the Company distinguished itself in the rendition of this two-act play.

Saturday evening, despite the rain, there were about two hundred in the building, and on Monday evening the large and spacious building was comfortably filled. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Reformed church, and a nice little sum was handed over to the church.

The parts were well taken; Ed. Wolf, as Zeke Fortune, the Yankee farmer, who is robbed of Hick'ry Farm through the scheme of Gilbert Darkwood, the qillian, and Uriah Skinner, the miser, a neighbor, was well taken, and Ed. acquitted himself in the role. Ed. Kerlin, as Jack Nelson, the hero, did exceedingly well, as was also the part of C. F. Deininger, as Alderman McKeegan, the typical Irishman. The house was in roars constantly at the ludicrous positions and predicaments in which the Alderman was placed in his love-making to the widow, Priscilla Dodge, Miss Emily Alexander. Ed Kerlin, as Jack Nelson, the hero, was in it all through, and he could not have done better.

Gilbert Darkwood, the villian, as played by W. G. Mingle, was very well rendered, as was also the part of Grace Alexander, as Jessie, the daughter of Zeke Fortune.

The company went to a great expense and labored hard to successfully render the play. Scenery was purchased, along with costumes, and nothing was left undone to put Hick'ry Farm on the boards as it should be.

Died in the West.

Henry Bollinger, a native and former resident of Millheim, departed this life at his home in Bridgewater, South Dakota, on Friday, August 21, 1896. He was born in this town December 27th, 1827, making his age at the time of his death 68 years, 7 months and 25 days. On the 15th of November, 1849, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Long. In the fall of 1881 he left his native place and moved to Bridgewater, S. D., where he has since resided. He leaves his bereaved wife and eight children to mourn their loss. Four of his children passed into eternity before him.—Millheim *Journal.*

Her First Car Ride.

Last week Mrs. John Hursh, of Forest Hill, Union county, took her first car ride. She is almost seventy years old and never was inside a car until last week when she came to Centre county to visit her sister, Mrs. David Sharer, of Zion. The ride pleased her very much. She was accompanied by two nieces, Miss Jennie Biddle, of Union county, and Mrs. Sadie Marshall, of Brockwayville, Pa.

Taken to an Orphans' Home.

Rev. S. I. Shortiss has taken John Barner, the little five-year-old son of the late John Barner, of Woodward, the constable who lost his life at the hands of William Ettlinger, last spring, to the Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Association at Flat Rock, Ohio. The reverend gentleman will be gone about two weeks.—Millheim *Journal.*

Just Out.

We have received from the school of Agriculture of the State College an attractive pamphlet of twenty-four pages describing the courses in agriculture offered by that institution. This pamphlet can be had by addressing the Dean of the School, Dr. H. P. Armsby, at State College, P. O., Centre Co.

Death at 84.

Robert Brown died at Altoona, last Saturday morning, aged 84 years, and was buried at Cedar Springs, Clinton county, where he had resided the greater part of a useful life. The deceased was an uncle of Mrs. J. T. Potter, of near this place, who was in attendance at the funeral on Tuesday.

Auction.

The last auction sale of all our Ladies' Cloaks, Jackets and Mackintoshes will take place Friday afternoon, from 3.30 and 7.30 p. m.; this sale is for ladies exclusively. A large attendance is respectfully solicited.

M. ROSSMAN.

Car of Western Cattle.

A car of western cattle, principally feeders, will be at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, 22nd, when parties wishing to buy can see them.

JARED B. KREAMER.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Miss Anna Mingle and Emory Hoy Married Last Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Anna E. Mingle and J. Emory Hoy occurred last Thursday afternoon at one o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mingle. The wedding was witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the bride and groom and their closest friends. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg officiated in the ceremony.

The wedding was entirely informal and both bride and groom were unattended. After the ceremony the guests were served an elaborate collation, and then preparations were made for the departure of the newly-wedded couple on the 3.00 p. m. passenger on their wedding tour. They will visit New York, Niagara Falls and other points of prominence, taking about two weeks to do so. Upon their return they will reside at 1416 Arch St., Philadelphia, for the future.

The groom, Mr. Hoy, is a son of Jacob Hoy, of State College, but for a number of years has been employed in the Quaker City, and has held a lucrative position. The bride received a number of valuable and useful presents from her friends, attesting the esteem in which she was held.

A CENTRE COUNTIAN DIES

In Freeport, Ill.—Ex-county Judge George Wolf Passes Away.

Ex-county Judge George Wolf, of Freeport, Ill., expired on the night of 8 inst., at his home. The cause of his death was cancer of the stomach.

He was universally esteemed in that city. Judge Wolf was born in Centre county, Pa., Dec. 3, 1826. In May '49 he set out for the west, on horseback. He engaged in farming and taught school. At a celebration in 1860, by the explosion of a cannon Judge Wolf lost his left arm and part of his right hand. He afterwards was chosen to a number of responsible positions. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife died in 1880. He was the father of six children, five of whom survive him.

Judge Wolf has two brothers and one sister—John Wolf, of Potter's Mills is a brother of the deceased.

Serious Run Off.

On Monday our farmer friend John Rishel, of Benner twp., had a serious misshap. Driving in a buggy near Axeman, his horse was frightened by the noise of a two-horse team, coming along behind, on which were a man and woman; Rishel's horse turning suddenly caused the buggy to upset dragging him a little distance. As the run-away came near the two-horse team the man jumped down to catch the horse, when his own team took fright and started to run upsetting the wagon and woman into the dam now dry, dislocating her arm. Rishel's horse was caught by Adam Hazel, and he also found Mr. Rishel with about a dozen cuts and bruises. Dr. Fisher was called and dressed the injuries.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbenson, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholowew, Centre Hall.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Sep. 10	87	53
" 11	93	63
" 12	89	65
" 13	79	64
" 14	82	64
" 15	77	65
" 16	72	50

On 12th, from 3.40 to 4.10 afternoon heavy thunder shower making 1.06 in. rain, with .10 in. during evening. On 15th, from 5.30 to 10 a. m., .18 in. rain.

Fine Grapes.

A good sized basket of choice grapes of different favorite varieties, was received by us Saturday from the vines of our esteemed up-town friend, Frank Arney, whose lot shows evidence that he knows how to raise grapes; the large clusters of fruit on his well laden vines would make a queen's mouth water. Thanks, Frank, we appreciate your kindness.

Big Bunch of Grapes.

The largest bunch of grapes we have yet seen, was brot to this office by Dr. Chas. Emerick; it is the white Niagara grape and the cluster weighs 15½ ounces, which is certainly hard to beat.

Union Co. Deaths.

Sept. 5, near Mifflinburg, Emanuel Kleckner, in his 60 year.

Sept. 5, in Lewisburg, Thomas Reber, aged 81 years.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Sep. 20, St. Lukes, Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; St. Marks, Spring Mills, at 2 p. m.; Emanuels, Tusseyville, 10 a. m.

—Young man, you will want a new suit to attend the Grangers' picnic next week. Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, and get an outfit; they have the latest styles in fall clothing.

BARNUM AND BAILEY EXCURSION.

Low Rates and Special Trains to the Greatest Show on Earth.

All railroads recognizing the importance of Barnum & Bailey's Circus will place extra trains in service and offer special low rates, in most instances including admission to the show, when the "Greatest on Earth" visits Lock Haven, Sept. 26th,

The Barnum & Bailey enterprise, the biggest and grandest of its kind in all the world, offers a great many novel features this year, original and unique, including two female clowns. There are 50 horses trained to perform almost incredible feats, the whole number appearing in one ring at one time, besides 24 elephants, which occupy three rings, eight in each one at the same moment. In the double menagerie tent is one of the most delightful entertainments ever dreamed of, consisting of a whole lot of curious East Indian native girl and boy dancers, families of Singhalese and others, who give characteristic exhibitions of their home life and occupations. To faithfully portray this, Buddhist temples, native weapons, utensils, implements, musical instruments and the many huts and houses of the natives are used and the whole exhibition, which is called Oriental India, is of the kind to please, instruct and interest everyone. Three rings, three stages, and a racing track will be used this season to show the 100 circus, aerial, acrobatic, gymnastic, and hippodromatic acts, feats, and performances, and there are besides more objects of interest in the 50 cages of wild beasts, Johanna, the gorilla, the dens of performing animals, and the curious natives. The big show is larger this year than ever, contains more meritorious attractions than were ever before presented, requires more cars to transport it than any other show owns, while its street parade is not only the largest, but the most magnificent.

ACCIDENTS AT AARONSBURG.

A Young Lad Badly Hurt by Being Thrown from a Wagon.

Earl, the eight-year-old son of Luther Wert was thrown from the wagon on last Friday afternoon, the one wheel passing over his head tearing the skin loose and almost tearing off one of his ears. The doctors drew the skin back into place again and put several stitches in his ear and he is on a fair way to recovery.

There was a collision one evening last week in the neighborhood of the toll gate, between Mr. Keener's road-cart and Mr. Motz's buggy, in which the buggy was wrecked and the road-cart hardly showed a scratch.

He Was Discharged.

Calvin Horner, son of William Horner, west of Centre Hall, had a little experience last week, which was not altogether pleasant. He was arrested by a detective who was on the hunt for one William Maize. Maize was charged with extorting money from the Union News Company. Cal was taken to Altoona for a hearing before Alderman Huff, and was discharged upon convincing the detective that the wrong man had been arrested. Cal is agent for the Metropolitan Life, and the parties who caused his arrest didn't do a thing but pay his expenses and time lost by the arrest.

Abandoned the Drill.

The drill which stuck in a hole about 80 feet down in a rock while Alf. Krape was drilling for water in Colyer's yard, near the station, has not been lifted all efforts to obtain it proving futile. About ten days were spent in drilling around the sides of the tool without avail. Mr. Krape will start a new hole a few feet from the present one.

Takes Wellknown Hotel.

Col. W. R. Teller, a former proprietor of the Bush House at Bellefonte, has leased the Metropolitan hotel at Washington, D. C., and took possession Sept. 1.

Auction.

The last auction sale prior to our closing of store Monday next, will take place Saturday afternoon from 3.30 to 10 p. m.; this is the last sale. All are invited. M. ROSSMAN.

Cider Making.

Shook's cider mill at the station will be run two days, Tuesday and Thursday, of every week throughout the season.

Schools Open.

Monday morning next, the schools in the borough open for an eight months term. The "kids" will be run off the street and housed up for once.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf, while taking it. These are recommendations worth considering.

—The Philadelphia Branch in Temple Court, Bellefonte, leads in all that pertains to gentlemen's attire. They have made a study of their customers' wants and know exactly how to please you in quality, style and price.

THE SUMMER SLUMP....

In prices is felt here just as much as any where, and as a result Shoes are being sold at about a third less than they are worth—that is less any profit and part of the cost to us last spring.

Of course, we lose something every time we make a sale, but we'd rather lose a little now than much later on.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

We have 3 styles Men's Collars, 2200 Linen, 4-ply, regularly sold in Bellefonte at from 15 to 25c. Our price, 10c. Nothing to compare with it ever shown in the town. —GARMANS.

A box of fine Butter Milk Soap for 10c, or a double cake of fine Castile for 5c. —GARMANS.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder at 20c. Cuticura Soap, 20c a cake, 3 cakes for 50c. Surely such prices will lead you away from fake sales. —GARMANS.

2c for a regular 5c Egg Beater, or 6 for 10c, regularly sold at 5c everywhere. —GARMANS,

110 sheets of finest Paper and Envelopes for 25c. This is of the best goods and always makes a pleased customer. Comes in plain and ruled. —GARMANS.

The world renowned "Sweeperette" Carpet Sweeper, always sold at $3, at the great bargain price, $2. —GARMANS.

Jelly Glasses with tin tops, 25c a doz. $1.50 Hammock for 99c. A first class Baby Swing for 25c.

GARMAN'S STORE.

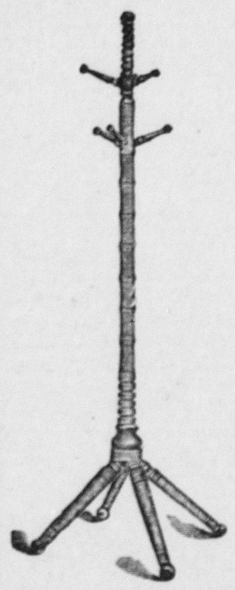
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

Closing-Out Sale

—OF—

BABY CARRIAGES AND REFRIGERATORS

At W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store.



100 COSTUMERS

Bought at a sacrifice sale,

WILL BE SOLD AT 49c.

Regular price, $1.25.

o——o

Come early, as they will not last at above price.

o——o

Prices of Chamber and Parlor Suits cut into to make room for Fall stock.

W. R. Brachbill,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

The Globe.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

A Card to the Public.

We take pleasure in informing our patrons that we have devoted the entire second floor of our building to the exclusive line of Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

This line, in connection with our immense line of Dry Goods, makes our store now the largest in Bellefonte.

We have the assortment and cannot fail to please you. A call is all we ask of you, whether you intend buying or looking around.

We take pleasure in showing our goods.

Respectfully,

Katz & Co., Ltd.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors."